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Shrimps For Your Table!

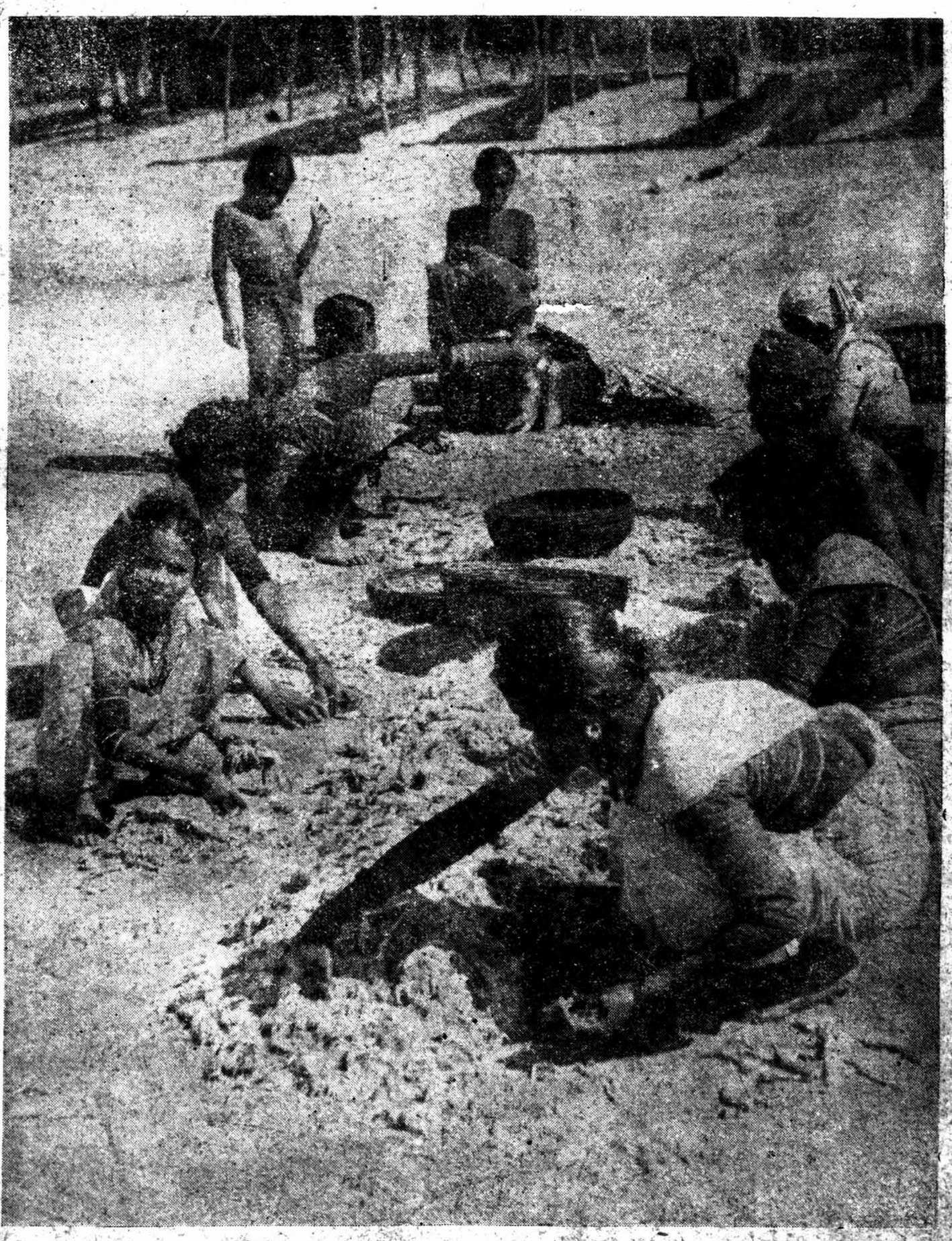

Photo: Dr. B. F. Ferreira

INDEPENDENCE—INDIA'S BIRTHRIGHT

(See Page 3)

Short Story

By S. N. Dhar

Her Man Gula

Qadir poured Kashmiri heavy salt tea from the Samovar in several cups for his brothers and children who clustered about him in the compound. He did not quite fill Gula's cup as he did that of others. He burst out at Gula, "After all how long will this be, you Gula? You've not done an ounce of work for the last six months. The air of Punjab blessed you with the seasonal fever that absolutely spoiled you. Now you're better, you could work and not laze away."

"Well, yes," said Gula, feebly, reflectively, "I'll think."

"You'll think," retorted Qadir, pouring himself another cup and not asking Gula whether he would have more. "To hell with you, you're not the son of our father, you rascal."

Anger clouded Gula's face. But it was impotent anger. He had lost his nerve long ago after he returned from Lahore, a wrecked malarial patient. When he came home he did not find his wife there. She had been ill treated by Qadir and Satara and she had gone to her father's house. That shocked him and his protracted illness disabled him from work. He had done no work for these many months. His wife, Habba, sweet, tall, brunette beauty, did not return. As the children, Qadir's and Satara's children, played about him and Qadir helped himself to still another cup of salt tea and a crumb of a City cake, he overturned his empty cup. His idle gaze flashed across the green fields to the distant snow-capped mountains catching the golden rays of a gorgeous autumnal sunset. Kites ponderously returned to their lofty Chinar nests. Some of them sailed smoothly in twos. With a pang he thought of his Habba and fell into a desperate reverie, quite unmindful of the oxen being tethered, the cattle penned, the children clamouring for more rice and the bleating of the calf and sheep.

Gula was really Ghulam Mohammad. They used to call him that before he migrated to Panjab, when he and his newly-married wife, Habba, worked hard in the field. Indoor, during long, winter of Kashmir, Habba excelled at shawl-spinning and he beat all the villagers at basket-making. The shawl that her clever fingers turned out sold well in the town market. Villagers crowded round him in the evenings when he would repair their baskets or the wicker work of their Kangris—Kashmiri fire-pots. He was respected then. His friends would joke at him about his charmer of a wife. She was a houri, they would tease him. The cursed wander-lust had seized him as the winter had been heralded by late autumn. The Chinar leaves had fallen. And his happiness also did, as he found to his cost, later.

Against the protestations of his mother and wife, he had left for the plains with a party of migratory peasants. There he fell a prey to malaria. He worked even in fever for he had to save money to get so many things for his parents, brothers, sisters and wife and his nephews. He purchased some of their choice things as he, reduced to a mere skeleton, returned to his home in early spring. Scenes of humiliation and suffering rushed across his mind. But he had stood it all, heartened by the hope that he would return to his happy family. The spring that gave new life to everything took away his as rude shocks encountered him at his home. Habba, whom Satara had attempted to rape had run away swearing that she would never return to this home where "men were devils, and women, prostitutes." Cold welcome awaited Ghulam Mohammad at his home. He received it with all the grace that he could command. No one liked his presents over-much. They grudged nursing him back to health, labour in the fields left no hand but his choleric old father to attend upon him. He became "Gula" as his health failed him.

Ill-fed and ill-nursed, Gula never quite regained his lost health. Habba, who used to call him "Her man, Gula", did not come back. He heard scandalous and fantastic rumours about her and these all agreed on the conclusion that she would divorce Gula, for he was not a match for her. That would cut him to the quick. So he lived on, dreaming away his sad days not doing an ounce of work. He was dazed, lost, desperate. Pinned to the spot, he made no effort to shake himself as the sun disappeared behind the soothing, curving mountainline. The glowing evening star, looking so bright and yet so lonely, painfully pictured Habba, his Habba, to him. He cursed himself and struck his forehead again and again with his outstretched hands.

Somebody came towards him. From the step he discerned that it was his mother. He did not turn round.

She stopped just behind him. Maternal intuition gave her a sudden insight into her son's desperate mind, as she said, sympathetically, placing her hand on his drooping head, "Ghulama, come in now. It's so late. We've all finished our meal, I've kept your rice in an earthen bowl over the hot cow-dung cinders in the fireplace."

Looking fierce as a tigress held at bay Habba darted back. "Thanadar Sahib, I've nothing of the prostitute in me—I left the house..... But sir, let me go. Let me have a last look at my husband before he is buried. They say that the devil has entered his body. Oh! my Allah! Wrenching herself free from the policeman, she fled downstairs melodramatically .....

A sigh escaped Gula as he bitterly thought that she alone still called him, "Ghulama."

"All right, mother, I shall follow directly."

Mad thoughts crowded his brain as he went to the stream to cleanse himself. Would he pray? Pray to whom? No,—God and man had forsaken him. Reluctantly, he retraced hesitant steps to the cottage.

* * *

It was midnight. A starry sky played over the field. An owl screeched on the dark Chinar flanking the sinuous stream. Jackals howled behind the line of maidenly willows by the wide marsh. A flock of jungle birds, invisible in the sky, made quick flight above Gula. Their swift rustle and squeaky sounds disturbed the maddening reflections of Gula. The morning star was lost among the maze of stars now. But he saw a pale yellow star somewhere in the firmament and, curiously enough, it reminded him of Habba, the tanned roses of her oval cheeks. Indifferently, the godden star twinkled back at him, sending him no message of consolation.

So they sent me here, all alone to shiver in the night, with this ragged blanket on me, Gula thought. Their words still rang, sharp, biting and reproachful, in his ears. As he finished his frugal evening meal for which they had spared so little of vegetable for him, Qadira said, "This night I am tired. Satara is down with fever. Somebody must keep watch over the patch of maize which is ripe. I say, Sheikh, give ear to me. Tell your stay-at-home Gula to go out and to this bit of soft work at least." The Sheikh, their father, warmed up.

His wife whispered something to the Sheikh but still he fulminated, "Gula is unearthly, a poet, a faqir, for aught I know. Sure, Gula can go there. He knows how to sleep. And he has slept enough during the day...." These cutting remarks had continued. Even Satara from his sick bed had his say, adding a few more insulting remarks.

Gula thought of Qadir's eldest son who had volunteered to come out with him but his wife had snatched him away, bluntly expressing her fears, "A bear might come there. I can't allow my light to risk a meeting with a bear."

Then Gula, taking up his old scythe, left his home. Nobody asked him whether his Kangri had enough fuel for the night. He had heard. "Thank Allah! he has left, let him never return", proceeding presumably from Qadir, as the door was slammed to after him. The dog, whom Habba used to love and feed so well, nestled close to him as he paused awhile in the compound. Dog and man, who is more faithful? Oh! it is the dog, he reasoned with a pang, as the dog sniffed him close all over. He heard the sound of his heavy wagging tail. And yet, he mused bitterly, Kashmiris say "a dog's face" to indicate rudeness, "like a dog" to insinuate faithlessness and shamelessness. Man was more faithless and shameless than dog could ever be. The dog barked away of it heard other dogs giving an alarm.

Alone, all alone, Gula reached the maize holding and there he lay down.

Voluptuous images of Habba danced before his eyes. No, hang it, he reflected aggressively. This life is a burden. Do away with it. Very easy. All the miseries of this world will cease at one stroke. Somebody whispered. "No, don't do it, Ghulama." His mother admonished him, his split brain somehow echoed her words. He heard a rustle. The faint starlight showed nothing. Would that it were a bear! That would spare him the means with which to kill himself. He discerned a dark form advancing towards him. But it was small for a bear. Its eyes did not glow. It was his dog, the only faithful creature left in the world for him. The dog coming close to him crouched. Its affectionate movements revived piercing memories of Habba. Too much for me! This world is too cruel for me! Fly away from it, he resolved. Stars appeared to fade away as a mist spread over them. The mountain line also dimmed suddenly. What need he look about? Everything was now reeling. Let it. Gula felt his scythe. Its edge was rather blunt. It would do the work. He gave several hard blows to his neck in quick succession. They fell on the upper part of the neck. Blood, blood, blood! One gasping breath, Gula fell down in a heap, the dog whining over him.

* * *

The police from the town called the entire village to the common. The body of Gula lay wrapped up in his blanket on the ground. Noise, jostling and elbowing in the crowd Everyone pressed near the body. The policemen kicked away urchins and slapped youngsters who pestered them. But they did not scare away the heads of families, to whom they said, "You rogues, you were not on good terms with the Sheikh. You've killed his son. we'll get you hanged one and all." The family heads lost their heads at this. They wept, cried, entreated like so many women. Policemen knew no mercy and never showed it. One of them confidently advised one villager as to the blackmail that could save him. Individual bargains were struck up by the freebooter-police.

No Hakim saw the body for there was none in the village. The police did not get any with them from the town for they took murder for granted. The Grand Old Man of the village was away in the City of Srinagar. He was the acknowledged local Hakim. None could take his place and none did.

The blustering sergeant was arriving, an urchin said. Two policemen left the place to receive him at the stream, wherein one had to wade in knee-deep water, As the sergeant appeared across the stream, the policemen saluted him, clumsily though. Then one kicked a villager with, "Wade across, carry the Thanadar Sahib on your back." The sergeant was ferried across like a bag of paddy. He did not so much as look at the rustic who carried him across, not to speak of thanking him. Villagers, their individual hush money fixed by now by the police, ran to the sergeant, "Thanadar Sahib, save us The extorting policemen ask us for money and paddy and fowl and flour." The sergeant, brandishing his baton, made his way to the body and rebuked the head policemean, after slightly shaking the dangling head, underneath which a tight dirty cloth served as a bandage on the wound, saying, "You've the body removed to the town doctor at once. I saw him at his residence just now and he will confirm death and give us his report."

The head policeman asked the sullen Sheikh to produce a cot and to arrange four men. A broken cot served as the precarious stretcher. While the body was laid on it, a woman's solitary cry rent the air and she moaned aloud, "Thanadar Sahib, Gula killed himself. I saw him lying prostrate in the field with the blood-stained scythe in his hand. Thanadar Sahib don't be hard on the villagers. They're our good neighbours. Don't take away Qadir, I plead you. He is innocent..." No one heard her. The head policeman simply gave a shrug as the men left with the cot on their shoulders.

The sergeant, curiously eyeing the scythe, saw to it that each and every head of a family gave the cash and kind to the head constable that was demanded of them. One rowdy villager, Qadir the and Sheikh were handcuffed.

A strange and sad bustle prevailed in the village as the red turbans left for the town.

* * *

Dust-laden tattered mats covered the mud-plastered floor of the big room of the Thana. The sergeant—known as the Thanadar—more occupied with his hookah than with the grovelling appeals of prisoners, tried to look as stern as he could. He said to a policeman, who stood guard over them, "Just shout and call one of these lazy policemen. What are they doing with the crowd in the compound?"

In response to the call, a policeman half in uniform and half in mufti, appeared and made an awkward motion of a salute "I say", came forcibly from the Thanadar, "Why has not the dead man's wife been produced so far? I am told she lives in the nearby hamlet. Send another policeman to hurry her here.

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INDEPENDENCE—INDIA'S BIRTHRIGHT

By Chowdry Akbar Khan

President, Indian Workers' Association, London.

Cow is kept for the milk; dog is a faithful companion of man in need of protection; cheetah is tamed for hunting; bear dances for the amusement of the spectators and the livelihood of the Gypsy; lion is put behind the bars to satisfy the vanity of man; donkey is the common beast of burden. All of them are fed and sheltered by man, neither out of love nor out of pity, but to render service. In spite of all that care they are held captive, and captives are never happy in their captivity.

Such is the position of a subject nation, which is exploited by the dominating Power, is forced to take up arms in the service of the master, is used as an instrument to suppress the liberties of other peoples, is made to contribute the hard-earned fruits of its labours to enrich the coffers of imperialism, is shown round to demonstrate the might and glory of the Empire, is mocked, humiliated, slandered, despised, treated as pariah by the alien occupying Power. And that exactly is India at the present day. With all that little, hardly creditable benefit the country has received on account of the British rule India nevertheless is a despicable captive held in chains of inexcusable slavery. She would prefer anarchy to any alien rule however beneficial it might prove. For a good government is no substitute for self-government.

That Picture

India was feudal like any other country, but of course more advanced in civilisation, when the British set foot on her soil. Today she is propagated as backward. While other nations advanced India has remained at a dead stop or even worsened during and because of British occupation. Who is to blame. British or India?

British standard of living has gradually risen since 1800. Education is cent per cent. Children are well looked after in the schools where they are provided with all kinds of amenities. The island is closely knitted with a fine system of roads, railways and efficient vehicular traffic. The people of Britain have decent houses with fitting furniture, enjoy good, ample and varied food, and are well clad. There are necessary institutions like poor relief, work houses old age pensions, child allowances unemployment benefit insurance, etc. The workers are paid good wages.

Health services are a blessing to the Britons. Public utility services like gas, electricity and water are excellent. Parks have been set aside for amusement and recreation. And the most precious is the freedom of the press, speech and organisation.

. . . . *And This*

As Britain has progressed, India has fallen low. Britain's wealth has increased; India's decreased. It is shameful to recall the facts evident in the day-to-day Indian life.

After a British rule of 200 years illiteracy in India to-day stands at 88 per cent, and for which India gets the blame. Education, what is imparted, is anti-Indian British propaganda drilled into the minds of the youth to uphold the British prestige. The country is spotted with mud houses of bamboo huts, most habitations mere hovels, with little or no furniture, in which ill-clad or semi-naked sun-scorched, famished people live in dire need of bare necessities. Things like poor relief, workhouses, old age pensions, unemployment benefit are unknown, India has a great problem of unemployment which the Government has never attempted or cared vote. Although a forced member of to tackle. Workers whatever they are, are paid meagre wages. Population in general lives in starvation level, something revolting to human nature.

Roads and railways are few and far between, and constructed either for military purposes or for the benefit of the British-owned plantations and mines. Medical service is very poor indeed. There are very few hospitals in a vast country like India. Sanitation, a primary duty of an efficient government and administration is negligible. Gas and electricity services are nominal. Not that India lacks anything but because it is a British policy to keep her in mire of degradation.

Britain with limited resources enjoys a high standard of living while India with ample wealth lacks security of life. Could not Britain, if she was sincere of purpose, do for India what she has done for herself?

Benefits Of British Rule

While there is democracy in Britain there is a worst form of dictatorship in India being exercised for scores of decades. There is no unfettered freedom of press, speech or organisation. Viceroy's veto supersedes all legislation, who has unlimited powers to make and unmake laws at the whimsical dictates of British imperialists.

The Britisher in India is taught to believe, think and act as if he was superior to the Indian. He has the audacity to behave in a lordly manner in a country which is not his, and where he is an alien. At home, whatever his social position or rank, he is nobody; in India he is supreme lord, a snob, a parasite. He is paid undeservedly rocket wages out of the heavy taxation wrenched from the toiling peasantry quite disproportionate to his services for the sake of his kingly comfort and imperial prestige. He lives, eats, wears the best where the Indian claim for the provision of the same kind of amenities is dismissed with the callous remark and superficial obversation that because of hot climate native does not need more than a scanty clothing and minimum of food and shelter. If the Englishman can live in hot climate like what he does what obstacle an Indian has in leading that kind of life but that he is simply denied all those privileges Would an Indian refuse these blessings if offered?

A Milch Cow

Britain draws a huge sum of money annually from India in the form of fixed interest on investments and as salaries and pensions of the English civil servants in India. India to Britain is a milch cow. After the Great War the then Viceroy made a gift of £200 millions from the Indian Exchequer to the British Government without even consulting the Indian people or their representatives. No that India has accumulated a credit of £1,300 million in London by helping Britain when she was in sore need of it. it is being instanced in the City and the Washington talks that the Indian credit should be scaled down or perhaps cancelled. The argument in some British quarters that Britain could not leave India because of the British investments loses all validity when it is brought home to the Blimps that it is not India which is indebted to Britain, but it is in reverse now.

India is being humiliated by its dummy delegates, instruments of British imperialistic policy, being dragged into world councils. They are taken there not to represent the voice of India, but to increase the British the British Empire an Indian must not enter and settle in the Dominions, while any alien European can. The treatment of the Indian citizens of the Union of South Africa and the discrimination against the Indian community in Kenya are deplorable.

India has been instrumental in building up and maintaining the British Empire. There is not a theatre of war where her soldiers have not fought not for their country's interests but for the benefit of Britain. Because of fighting any and everybody in the service of imperialists the Indian has created a store of ill-will and enmity against himself, and is for that reason despised. Even today the events in Indonesia and Indo-China are witness to it.

While shedding blood for Britain in British wars India has also paid for imperialist campaigns. British greed: Indian helplessness.

Complete Freedom Necessary

India is the pillar of the British Empire. When she regains her freedom the fabric of the Empire will have fallen, and all other imperialisms will have crumbled. Indian market is controlled by Britain, who has had sole monopoly of it. It is a safe closed, vast market for British goods. For commercial and trade relations, for man and material resources in the hands of an alien Power India has been and is bound to be the cause of wars and international friction.

British Government seems to be scared shy of pronouncing India's independence. It promises and offers, offers and promises in vague and ambiguous terms self-government or Dominion Status. Supposing the Indians accepted the offer of Dominion Status of the Statute of Westminster pattern will the Commonwealth be prepared to mobilise all the forms of equality? That Indians will be allowed free immigration in all the Commonwealth countries to fill the vast vacant stretches of territory in crying need of population; that they will be appointed as governors and administrators in the Empire on a reciprocal basis as the Australian Mr. Casey and the British civil servants in India; that the Indian duty or goodwill troops will be serving in Britain and other parts of the Empire as the British army of occupation in India; that Delhi, in virtue of India's exceptional position will be the centre of the Commonwealth; that India for the reason of its majority of population, will have a bigger and decisive voice in the Empire councils, would in all probability be unacceptable to Britain and her associates. Hence the Indian and British divergence of views. India, therefore, must secede from the Empire and control her destiny in her own way.

For the unfairness and injustice Britain has done to India, for the exploitation an alien Power has carried to extreme limits, for the undeveloped and backward condition of the country for which the British Government is responsible, for the extreme poverty and appalling misery of the people of India it is better for Britain, even at this late hour, to quit India in an honourable manner.

Dynamic Force

What Japan did in 50 years and the Soviets in 20 years' time a free India could accomplish in 10. Indian potentialities are great: India is a dynamic force that must vent. She is in a melting pot. Currents and cross-currents flow backward and forward. 400 million people are in revolt. It is the moral and religious duty of a man to rise against tyranny, and cut the strings of his bondage. It is sin to be a slave. It is highest virtue and greatest patriotism to fight for the freedom of one's own country.

A nation once awake must reach its goal of independence. "Clutching to the last straw Britain is struggling for its existence as a Great Power. Financially weak, at sea and air surpassed by America, and on land by Russia, pursuing a policy in India that has cost her all the goodwill and prestige, playing the self-appointed role of policeman in Indonesia, Indo China and elsewhere Britain is in a quagmire from which it is beyond Britannia's strength to get out."

By orientating its policy towards India and declaring that country's unqualified immediate independence she can gain India's friendship, and can revive her political and economic prestige with that country's willing co-operation. Britain must relinquish her hold on India, and retire beyond the seas retaining goodwill and sympathy of a future great and front-rank nation towards a glorious country fading into dim present.

International Arbitration

India is out to win back her birthright of freedom. She has never been reconciled to alien rule. Indian nationalism cherishes the memory of the patriotism of Tipoo and Saraj-ud-Dowla; Nana and Rani Jhansi. There have been times when Indian army has revolted against the foreign occupation, as once in Madras, in Bengal, and later in 1857. The Indian National Army of Subhas Bose is the recent example of Indian patriotism irking under alien rule.

Situation as it is, with one-fifth of the human race on the face of the earth in unrest and troublesome mood, there cannot be any peace in the war-torn world. In these circumstances all the peace talks and conferences will be of little avail. British imperialists, past masters in slimy diplomacy, ostrichlike heed little warning. To avert disaster, therefore, it is the prime duty of the United Nations, America and Russia in particular, to bring Indian question in a world council, and recognise Indian independence. Indo-British difference of views demands an international arbitration.

"Clutching to the last straw, Britain is struggling for its existence as a great power. Financially weak, surpassed by America at Sea and in Air and on land by Russia pursuing a policy in India, that has cost her all the goodwill and prestige, playing the self appointed role of policeman in Indonesia, Indo-China and elsewhere, Britain is in a quagmire from which it is beyond her strength to get out" . . . . . .

Plea For International Arbitration Of Indo-British Problem

The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" invites original contributions, cartoons and topical photographs from its readers. Short stories and humorous articles will be particularly appreciated. Mss. should be typewritten and between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length.

All contributions and photographs which are accepted for publication will be paid for handsomely.

Rejected contributions will be returned only when accompanied by a stamped and self-addressed envelope. No correspondence can be entertained regarding this.

Low Diet Is Blamed For Bad Manners

The great increase in petty thieving, bad manners, discourtesy, irritability and selfishness may be due to restricted diet.

This new theory, so contradictory to the usual psychological interpretation, was put forward yesterday to the Food Education Society by Dr. E. A. Hamilton-Pearson, psychiatric medical inspector, Home Office.

The doctor got his evidence not only in clinics, but on various voyages round the world when he was in charge, medically, of hundreds of evacuee children and thousands of troops.

He found that irritability in troops at sea, and blind rages over trifles, would disappear in port when the men got fresh food.

Children who had the reputation of being greedy, selfish and thieving were found to have a pituitary deficiency which made them crave sugar to such an extent that they would steal sweets, or money to buy sweets, and would eat enormously and never share with others.

But when their nourishment balance was restored all these bad traits disappeared.

He told of a boy whose parents charged him with deliberately knocking his young sister downstairs through jealousy. But the boy was not jealous at all. He was suffering from clumsiness and uncontrolled roughness of movement due to calcium deficiency.

Equal food rationing was essential, he said, but we lost culturally through it. Hospitality in the home has become impossible, and the housewife has had to acquire some of the attributes of the primitive hunter.—(News Chronicle).

This Is England

From Our London Correspondent

'Bookmaker's Prayer'

Gordon Roll, until recently Britain's punter-in-chief and "answer to a bookmaker's prayer", has answered to the tune of £200,000 and is broke

Roll, ex-private in British army, prisoner of war for five years in a German prison camp, came back to England's turf world in April of this year (1945) armed with a foolproof system to beat the books. He announced his intention of winning £120,000 a year from gambling, financing theatres and finding someone to beat world heavyweight boxer Joe Louis.

Alas for Roll, his foolproof system did not work and since his return to Britain he has lost at least £60,000. Perhaps, the most heart-rending episode of all in the Roll story is his material losses.

In September, he sold his four racehorses—Filum, Platypus, Dil Bharah and S. H. Hector—for £1,500. He had paid £60,000 for them. Since selling them Filum has won four races and Platypus three.

A Private For The Bluffs

On his own admission, Roll is a spendthrift. He gave anything from £2 to £5 tips to waiters, porters and pages. He would part with £100 to any body who would tell him a sob story.

And to-day, it is Roll with the sob story of how he inherited "a good deal more than £200,000" ten years ago and has now only £130 left, with £10,000 outstanding account with three London book makers.

Roll today lives on £500 loan advanced to him by his brother, the Rev. James Cecil Roll, the Vicar of an East London Church. But he still goes to greyhound tracks backing in modest sums of £25 and £50. However he is looking for a steady job; he has already applied for a position as a salesman carrying £8 a week income.

If Roll had not gambled his inherited fortune away, he could have lived for the rest of his life on £40 per week. Alas, gone are the high-sounding plans he made during five years' captivity. They included a world cruise "dropping in down under to see how Aussie gee-gees run," a vacation in India to see the Taj in the moon-light, another long vacation at Monte Carlo and, of course, a "foolproof punters' system."

May be, Roll, with the typical ups and downs of big shot gamblers, will regain his losses with the £500 his Church brother has advanced him

So he is still gay and carefree. He still tips at £1 a time. The worst time in his present-day life is "when I get up in the morning."

Search On—For Queen Of Buses

The Transport and General Workers' Union is taking time off from labour affairs and with the help of two West End actresses, Evelyn Dall and Peggy Ashcroft, it wants to discover London's prettiest bus conductress

The two actresses will pick the inners from those of London's 9,000 clippies who stake their beauty claims. Competitors will not wear their uniform during competition but their best dance frocks.

According to some sources in Britain, British engineers are secretly working to produce a car that will beat the land speed record of 368 m.p.h. held by John Cob.

The new car will be driven by jet engine, the first of its kind to be designed, and its inventors are hoping to reach a speed of 480 m.p.h.

'Lithium' To The Rescue

It was discovered by Britain, developed by the United States. It saved the lives of many American sailors and airmen adrift at sea. It is called lithium, the lightweight champion of the metallic world.

There is no known metal lighter than lithium. The world's heaviest metal, man-made uranium, the basis of the atom bomb, is thirty-four times heavier. Even the feather-weight aluminium is more than five times heavier.

Lithium is so light that it can be squashed between the fingers or sliced like a lump of cheese with an ordinary kitchen knife.

Sir Humphrey Davy, the British chemist, isolated lithium by an electrical process early in the 19th century, but until recently, the metal remained little more than a chemical curiosity, used occasionally with unspecified results in rheumatic cures.

But lithium, has made its debut at last. The United States, which owns the world's largest deposits, in the Rockies, the Carolinas and in the Searles Lake region of California, is going into production in a big way.

Champion Lightweight

Lithium alloys easily with other metals, and is never used alone. More chemically active than any other metal, it combines with practically all gases, protecting the virginity of the metals used in the alloy. Its extraordinarily light weight makes it rise readily to the top of the melt carrying with it a high percentage of impurities and eliminating gas pockets and pits. Grain structures of lithium-treated alloys are often 100 per cent. finer than those produced by better known processes.

A manufacturer of a certain alloy for the American Navy found that the old method gave his alloy a tensile strength of 42,000 lbs per square inch, whereas the use of lithium increased the strength by 10,000 lbs. Another curious use for lithium is in the production of the gas, hydrogen. Less than 10 lbs. of lithium immersed in water releases 450 cubic feet of hydrogen.

It was found to be a life-saver during the war. A lithium compound in a container as lowered into the sea and thereupon enough gas was generated to fill a rubber balloon. To the balloon was attached an aerial, which was floated 300 feet into the air. The stranded sailor or airman was thereby able to send out radio distress signals.

More uses of this amazing will-o'-wisp metal are continually being found. It makes better bearings and improves lubricants.

When Davy isolated it he merely thought he had found something funny. He had, in fact, struck gold.

Cocaine For Chickens

Dope is once more being peddled in the West End of London. The authorities have evidence on how it is reaching Britain. Enquiries show that a bar on the Mayfair side of Piccadilly is the centre of the traffic.

According to a naval officer, the dope is being brought into Britain by men returning from service in the Far East. They know exactly where to take it—and it is handled subsequently by a pretty barmaid known to the traffickers by her Christian name. A Royal Naval Commander was offered some of the dope, which he refused without getting down to the terms.

The racket is at least three months old. It appears to be confined at present to this small area. Servicemen peddling the drugs have an elaborate system by which they keep in touch with each other and with the girl in the bar. No matter how long they are away from London, they are able to contact each other through her.

Opium And Hashish

One day last week, a newspaper correspondent visited the bar. He says the atmosphere was almost that of a club. Men were enquiring about friends and exchanging information about areas in which they were mutually interested. The correspondent did not see dope change hands, nor did he ask about it in view of the enquiry that was going on. There is the right set up for such a traffic, that is certain; but how far it has gone and what kind and quantities of dope are being peddled must be left to the authorities.

Yet another source of dope is known to exist, though its ramifications are less subtle. It caters for a low stratum of society, including Chinese kitchen hands.

Police have carried out several raids this year on opium dens which have sprung up in London principally in Soho. Opium has been sold for ten shillings, a pipeful, but in almost every case the keeper of the den has been rounded up quickly. Fines or imprisonments have followed each raid and the authorities feel that though drug peddling and smoking will always be present to a small extent, they have it well under control.

The Home Office operates a drugs branch which maintains a continuous watch, and peddlers have little chance of survival for long. Already specially chosen officers are on the track of this latest attempt to dodge the drug laws.

A third source is the theft of drugs from doctors' cars and hospitals, but the difficulty of getting "supplies" this way is shown by the fact that thieves had to break into a doctor's garage in the search.

Sarawak—Liquidated

For nearly a century the country of Sarawak in Borneo, with its famous succession of white Rajahs, has been a legend throughout the British Empire. But it is a legend founded on facts—facts which make good reading in the topsy-turvy world of today.

Its independence under the first English Rajah, James Brooke, was recognised by the United States in 1850, and by Britain in 1864. By a treaty with the Rajah of 1888, which is still in force, Britain controls Sarawak's "foreign relations" and defence. But Britain guarantees her independence in her domestic affairs.

The late King George V on the death of the late Raja Brooke in 1917 described him "a loyal subject of my own and a distinguished ruler of a foreigner state."

But now the British Government has proposed to alter the country's status. Britain wants to govern it from Whitehall. No one seems to know why. Anthony Brooke, the nephew and heir of the present Rajah, is anxious about its future.

The whole affair is all the more mysterious because it is the declared policy of the British Government to give colonial peoples under its protection complete independence as soon as possible. The case of Sarawak seems exactly the reverse. Colonial peoples look upon the case of Sarawak as a prototype of the British imperial policy of tomorrow.

Up to now the matter has not been debated in Parliament

Customer Never Right

The customer is never right—deliberately so—in London Cooperative Society's model shop for the refresher training of their grocers demobbed from the Services. The training is given at the London school for the retain distributive trades.

Some students play the role of customers with others as shop assistants, during the two-week course. The "customers" make stupid blunders, and insult the man behind the counter.

"It is an excellent way of teaching assistants to keep their tempers even with the most difficult type of customer", the staff training manager told reporters. Every fortnight, groups of 12 ex-Service men and women pass through this class, and other organised by the L.C.S. They receive full wages and travelling expenses during their training.

The manager, who is now planning to open other refresher schools, thinks demobbed milk roundsmen would benefit from similar training.

"There is more to milk delivery than meets one's eyes. Roundsmen need to be taught salesmanship just as much as shop assistants," he declared.

Gambling In Britain

It is estimated that the total annual betting on British dog tracks approximates £60,000,000. This estimate is confirmed by the Churches' Committee on Gambling, whose secretary is the Rev. H. Allen Job.

There are more than a hundred British dog tracks, either owned or controlled by the Greyhound Racing Association Limited. This Association was organised on December 2,1926 It was converted into a public company in June, 1927. Its capital is £5,000, consisting of 100,000 shilling shares. These shares are today priced on the Stock Exchange at £12, 10s.

The Association has paid phenomenal dividends: for 1930 and 1931, 2275 per cent; for 1932, 3200 per cent; for 1933, 600 per cent; for 1934, 400 per cent; for 1935, 550 per cent; for 1936, 3,600 per cent; for 1937, 4,250 per cent; for 1938, 4,250 per cent; for 1939, 1,975 per cent. There was a lull during the days when the war found Britain standing in fear of invasion, but the Association recovered its position. Its latest returns reveal dividends as high as 4,000 per cent.

Football Pools' Finance

The last year before the outbreak of the war, the British public spent about £50,000,000 on football pools. The war adversely affected football, but the public still spent on football pools in 1942—43, £7,136,000; in 1943—44, £7,746,000 and in 1944—45 £15,602,000.

The courts recently declared it is illegal for newspapers to advertise football pools, which may have affected the returns of these pools, but judging by a recent dividend of over £17,000 for a stake of a penny, there is still a great public interest in football pools.

Horse Racing

It is estimated, according to the Churches' Committee on Gambling, that nearly half million sterling was gambling turnover on horse-racing. The racecourse totalisators only account for a small fraction of this total, roughly £10,000,000 a year.

There are 20,000 bookmakers practising on the racecourses of Britain, whose agents, clerks, touts, runners and other assistants, bring the total employed in handling horse race gambling to 200,000.

Total Gambling Turnover

The total annual turnover in gambling in Britain the last year before the war was £350,000,000 from horse-racing, grey-hound racing, football pools and gaming machines, according to Rev. Allen Job. In Fun Fairs and amusement arcades about 3,600 million pennies are usually, poured into gambling machines.

The Churches' Committee on Gambling anticipates a serious increase in organised gambling. It quotes a statement made a few months ago by Mr. Winston Churchill, in which he said that 7-8,000,000 people would have two to three hundred sterling each in war savings to spend when the war was over With goods in

(Continued on Page 6)

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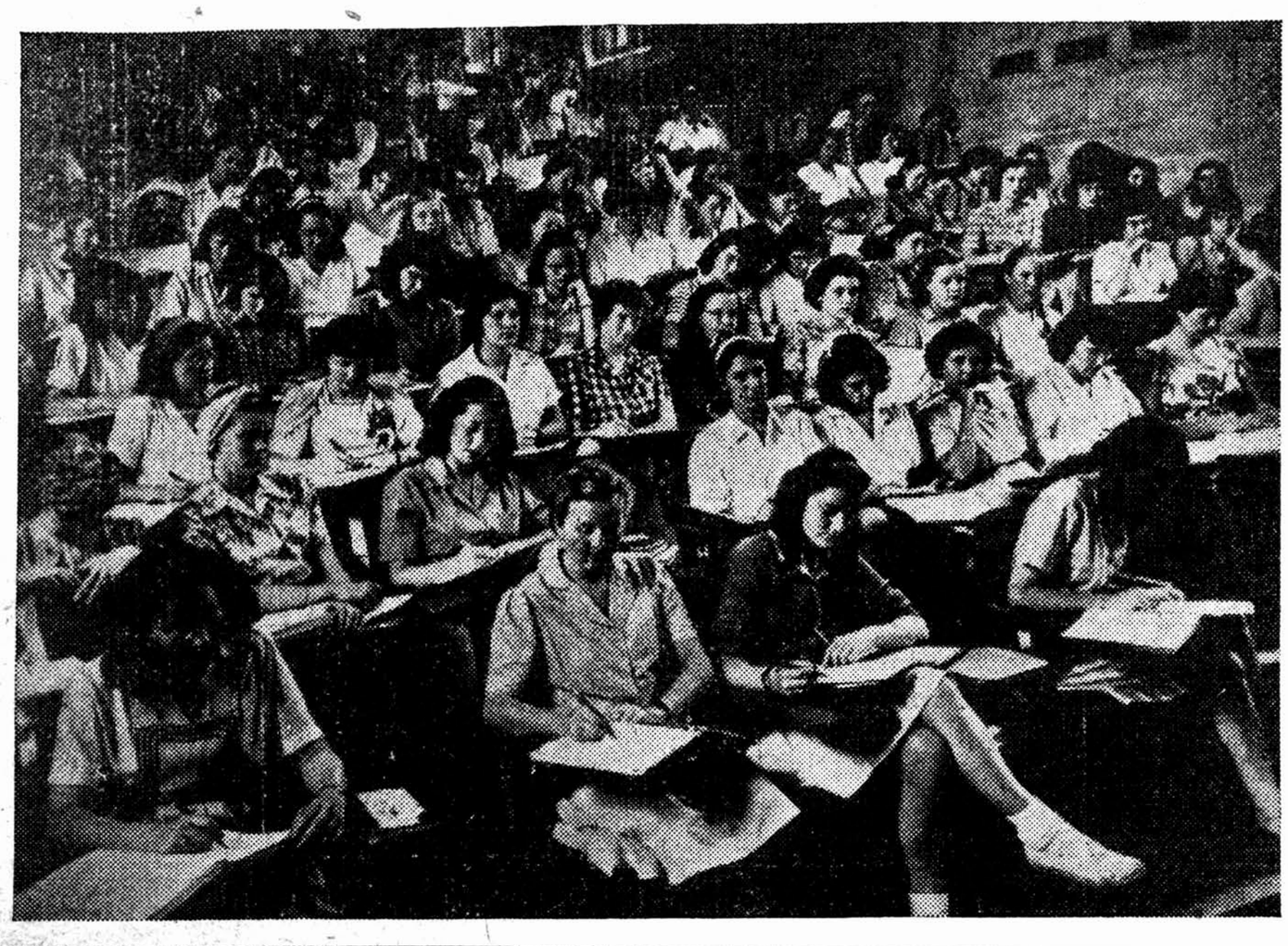
VASSAR



Large classes at Vassar College, American women's liberal arts institution, usually meet in Rockefeller Hall, the central building for lectures, which provides ample room for good-sized classes, such as this one.

World's Most Famous College For Women

Vassar College,, world-famous American women's liberal arts institution, is one of the oldest private women's college in the United States and the first to be adequately equipped and endowed. It is located in the City of Poughkeepsie in the eastern state of New York, 75 miles from New York City. Founded by Matthew Vassar, American philanthropist, it was incorporated in 1861 and opened in September, 1865. Since 1915, when Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken was elected president it has explanded enormously in scope and endowment. Its grounds comprise 950 acres; the endowment has reached approximately 10,800,000 dollars and it offers many scholarships, loans, fellowships and research funds to students and the faculty.

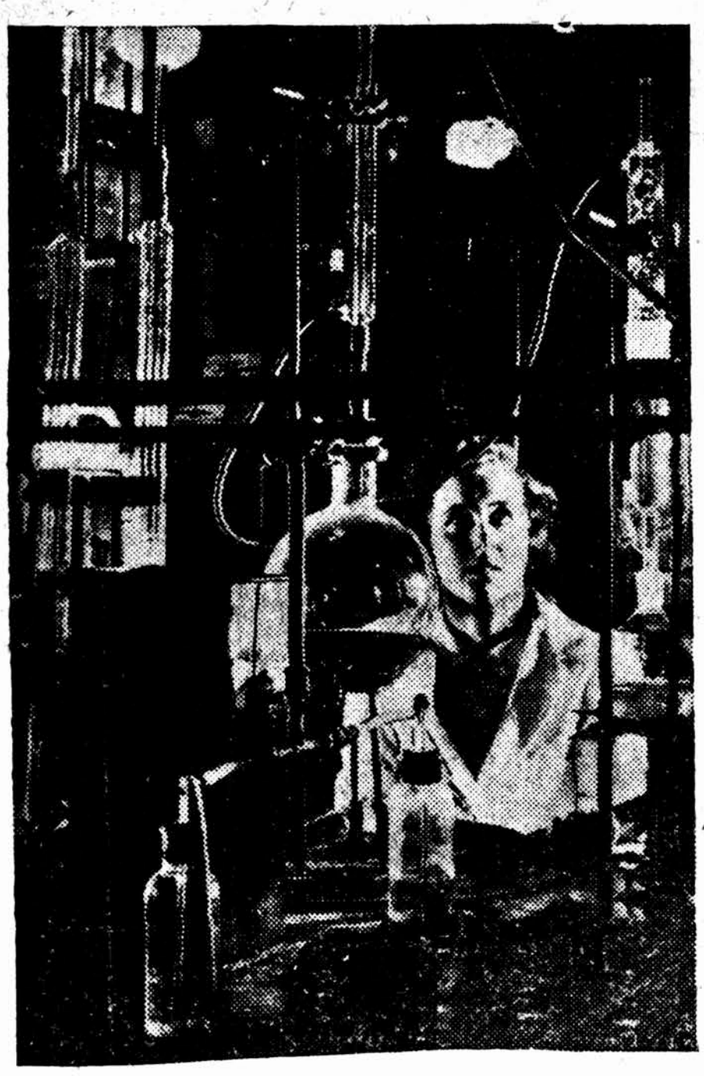
In 1942, there were 223,830 students attending private women's colleges in the United States. Each year, Vassar chooses incoming students on the basis of their fitness for college work. In 1942, 1,200 girls between the ages of 16 and 22 from all sections of the United States and foreign countries were enrolled, living in dormitories on the Vassar Campus. With the adoption of an accelerated programme of studies in 1943, more applicants were accepted. They enjoy powers of self-government and participate in discussions on educational problems with the faculty.

Vassar College has a rigid policy in controlling the health of its students, and Kenyon Hall, its gymnasium, is equipped to offer many opportunities for sports and recreation throughout the year. Its clay tennis court permits enthusiasts to play indoors on the same type of court that are used out-of-doors. There are adjacent courts for squash, basketball and badminton. A bowling alley, archery ranges and a fencing room are also located in Kenyon Hall, as well as rooms for gymnastics, corrective work and class in dancing. An open-air solarium and a swimming pool are part of the equipment. The Department of Physical Education supervises all athletics and cooperates with the Health Department in seeing that each student maintains sound health.

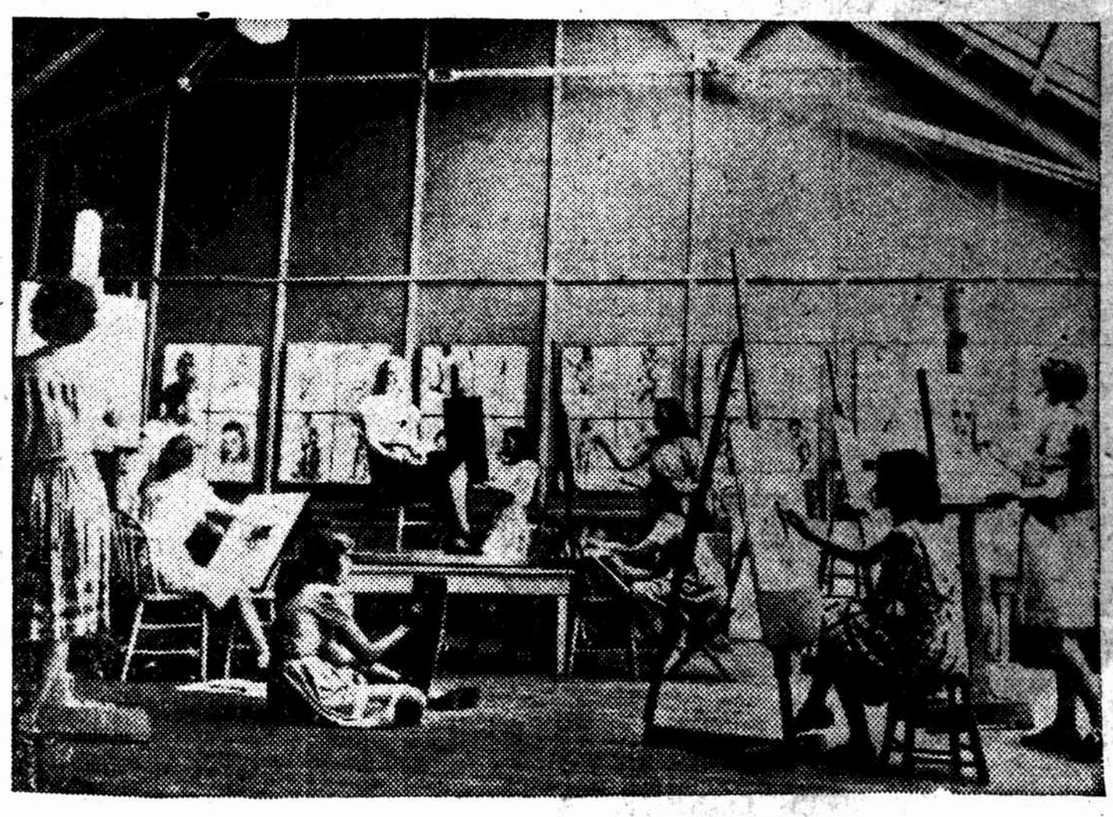
The college emphasizes education for citizenship in a democracy. It confers the baccalaureate degree of arts (A.B.) and a second degree in arts and science (A.M. and M.S.).

(Continued on Page 6)

Getting acquainted with an automobile gasoline internal combustion engine proves to be a source of wonder to these embryonic engineers at Vassar College.



The chemistry laboratory at this American women's liberal arts institution is well-equipped for conducting experiments in water analysis, electrolysis, food and physical chemistry.



A group of art students at Vassar College. are drawing directly from life, in one of the spacious studios.

VASSAR

(Continued from Page 5)

While remaining within the field of the liberal arts, its curriculum and methods of teaching have always been closely related to contemporary life. Today, Vassar offers courses in the development and culture of the United States, the Romance languages, Greek civilization and Spanish-American culture. Its students analyze problems and principles of reconstruction and prepare for work in teaching. engineering, medicine and public administration and government service in foreign lands.

A unique feature is the study of euthenics, the application of the arts and sciences to the betterment of living. Its summer institute for euthenics offers a program of adult education to parents, teachers, nurses and social workers. In 1943, a number of Chinese students preparing for work in China attended the institute, while in 1944, students from Canada and South America were invited.

Students at Vassar College are strongly in favour of the open-shelf arrangement of their library's content, for the system makes the entire collection freely available and thay have direct and comfortable access to books and periodicals. Every assistance is given by the trained librarians to the students who need it.

In the war emergency, Vassar adopted a three-year course for the A.B. degree, beginning 1943, and lengthened the academic year. The traditional four-year course is available the curriculum being adapted to both schedules. In addition, new courses were offered for certain types of war services.

A generous programme of informal education, in the form of lectures, concerts and art exhibits supplements instruction in classrooms and laboratories. Under the cooperative living system, adopted simultaneously with the three-year plan, students do some form of housekeeping an hour a day in their dormitories, but still have time to participate in numerous extracurricular activities, such as sports, dramatics and musical organizations.

Students of the drama courses and oral English participate in the activities of the Experimental Theater, an American women's liberal art institution, as part of their curriculum. Others interested in dramatics become members of Philalethcis, a student society which sponsors three plays a year, one of which is given in the campus Outdoor Theater as a pageant.

One of the extracurricular activities in which Vassar students actively participate is the Dance Group, an organization of students interested in the modern dance and aims to study and develop techniques of movement and dance composition. The dance instruction, part of the physical education course, is taught by the Dalroze method developed by Emile Jaques-Dalcroze, Swiss composer, whereby music is combined with rhythmetic exercises. The Group meets weekly, participates in dance concerts and gives a performance of its own composition in the spring to which the entire college is invited.

Matthew Vassar foresaw unlimited expansion for the institution he founded. Throughout the years, the college has not only enlarges its physical equipment and facilities, but also extended its scope in uniting, in its curriculum, the field of liberal arts with preparation for contemporary life.—USIS

THIS IS ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 4)

short supply and holidays restricted to local seaside and inland resorts, the Committee expects that many of the public will find their pleasures in attending the various sporting centres. With roughly £2,000 millions to spend, the Committee says that many of these people will be tempted to gamble their hard-earned savings.

The Committee is wholehoggers for the abolition of gambling; it does not regard restrictive measures as a solvent for the problem. It is not opposed to sport as such, but it is strongly opposed to gambling which, it further contends, corrupt those actively participating in its various forms

A Modest Budget

It is interesting to note that the Committee's budget for last year was only £583.0.8, which includes the only salary paid, one of £400 a year to the Rev. Allen Job. The racing fraternity in Britain is amazed that a man, practically working single-handed, should focus so much attention on the gambling in Britain Rev. Job comes from Australia

On the occasion of the annual meeting recently held in London, the Rev. E Benson Perkins, said: "If the Committee to-day has influence through the Press, through the life of the Churches, and in many other ways, it is due in no small measure to the knowledge and judgment, insight and initiative of the Rev. H. Allen Job."

The Rev. Allen Job is at present indisposed, suffering from heart attack. But whatever happens to him, whether he remains in England or returns to his native country, Australia, there are thousands of men and women belonging to the racing fraternity who will remember him for many years to come.

"When does the next train that stops at Manchester leave here?" asked the resolute widow at the booking-office window.

"You'll have to wait four hours, ma'am," she was told.

"I think not."

"Well, perhaps you know better than I do, ma'am."

"Yes, and perhaps you know better than I do whether I am expecting to travel on that train myself or whether I am inquiring for a relative who is visiting me and wanted me to call here and ask about it and save her the trouble, because she's packing up her things and expects to take that train herself and not me; and she'll have to do the waitintg and not me; and perhaps you think it's your business to stand behind there and try to instruct people about things they know as well as you do, if not better, and perhaps you'll learn some day to give people civil answers when they ask you civil questions, young man; my opinion is you won't!"

With a gasp: "Yes, ma'am."

"FLANNELL'D FOOL"...

. . . and "Muddied Oaf." Britain's wars have been won on her playing fields as her "flannell'd fools" and "muddied oafs" are proving once again to-day. From playing fields to laboratory may sound a far cry, but sports and games make direct calls on both the chemist and the British chemical industry. The grass of British playing fields, lawns and golf greens is the envy of the world, but it is not the unaided product of the British climate. The chemist has supplied ordinary fertilisers and special mixtures to kill weeds and nourish the grass; mercurial preparation to prevent the mildews and soil fungi which damage golf greens; chemicals to check worms and to destroy leather-jackets. All of these are even more essential in India. As with grounds, so with equipment. Chemical research has helped to make balls travel farther, bounce better or last longer as each game demands. Tennis balls, for example, contain pellets of ammonium chloride and sodium nitrite. These react to produce nitrogen gas which increases the pressure and therefore the bound. The leather and rubber for bat and racquet handles, sporting gloves, footwear and footballs are all variously processed to impart the right degrees of softness, elasticity, strength or durability. After the war India will see fresh proof of sport's dependence on chemistry in the shape of tennis racquet strings and fishing tackle made from nylon instead of ordinary gut.

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DEFEAT FOR BRITISH DIPLOMACY

By Louis Fischer.

who discusses in this exclusive feature the outcome of the recent Foreign Ministers' Conference at Moscow.

"One main result is that the ancient struggle between the Czarist Empire and the British Empire is being revived .... All Asia will feel its effects. What will be America's attitude towards the Anglo-Russian rivalry?"

NEW, YORK, (By Cable):

The Moscow Confedence, which can now be seen in is perspective was first of all a deafeat for British diplomacy. It was in addition a victtory for spheres of influence, politics and imperialism.

The trouble with most interpretations of international conferences is that each conference is analyzed as a separate operation and, at best, is compared with previous conferences. Thus the "success" of the Moscow meeting has been compared with the "failure" of the London Conference in September. But actually the Moscow Conference is a lineal descendant of the Teheran Conference of December 1943 and the Yalta Conference of February 1945.

Before Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill adopted a single decision at Teheran and Yalta they established the decisive principle that three men speaking for three major powers could determine the fate of weak countries and colonies without even giving them a hearing.

Triumph Of Molotov

The governments of lesser nations, notably that of France, New Zealand and Australia have tried and are trying to liberate the post-war process of peace-making from the war-time grip of the Big Three But so far they have failed. The Moscow Conference confirmed the Big Three monopoly. During the London Conference Bevin and Byrnes endeavoured to expand the Big Three into the Big Five by the inclusion of France and China. But Molotov demurred and the Conference ended without result. In Moscow Conference, however, Molotov won his point.

The iron rule of the Big Three was demonstrated by the provisions of the Moscow Conference for the coming Peace Conference. The Peace Conference after the world-shaking World War II! How will that great Peace Conference function? The Big Three will prepare the Peace Treaties in advance. Then all nations will meet at the Peace Conference and discuss these treaties. But the Conference itself has no power to amend or accept or reject them.

After the Conference and having listened to its deliberations the Big Three will finally adopt the Treaties. If America, Russia and Britain wish they may change the Treaties to meet the criticism of the lesser nations. But only if they wish. That is the new diplomacy. Byrnes in London urged wider powers for the Peace Conference. At Moscow he yielded to the Soviet insistance. This accounted achievement for Molotov is a bad mark for Byrnes. Whether this contributes to the peace and decency is another matter.

Atom Bomb—Still Secret

The Big Three monopoly paves the way to three big spheres of influence. The Teheran and Yalta Conferences saw the beginnings of the spheres of influence. There Russia began with American approval to carve her sphere in Eastern and Central Europe. England served notice that she would not liquidate her Empire. She showed interest in the orbit of Western and Southern Europe. The United States was waiting for the defeat of Japan.

The communique of the Moscow Conference on the Atomic bomb has been already variously interpreted. The "secret" has not been given to Russia and it won't be. The Moscow decision on the atomic bomb has no practical significance. The communique moreover did not even mention Germany. where the rivalry of the Big Three—or with France, the Big Four—continues. It does not mention Iran and Turkey which are under Soviet pressure. It remains to be seen whether the Conference's agreement on Korea —joint Russo-American trusteeship for a maximum period of five years—will help or hinder the unhappy country's march towards independence.

What Moscow did accomplish was firstly: Russia's and Britain's recognition of America's special interests in Japan and China; and secondly, America's and Britain's recognition of Russia's special interests in Eastern Europe. Each power can still make trouble in the other's sphere of influence,—can and probably will, particularly if a pro-Russian movement asserts itself in Japan or China and if democratic elements raise their heads in Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia—but the power of the Big Two in their respective world regions is established.

Face-Saving Devices

In Japan for instance the Moscow Conference sets up a new Allied Council, in which Russia, China and "a member representing jointly the United Kingdom. Australia, New Zealand and India" will sit with MacArthur. But MacArthur's vote "shall be controlling" even if all the other members disagree. MacArthur can change the Japanese government without the Council. He remain boss. The others can be a nuisance.

A similar arrangement was arrived at for the Balkans. The Rumanian and Bulgarian governments will elect two members each from the large popular non-communist parties now excluded from those governments. Then and after the "free and unfettered elections" in Rumania England and America will grant diplomatic recognition to the two Balkan nations. The same thing happened earlier with Poland and Yugoslavia. On Anglo-American insistance the democrats accepted the Yugoslav and Polish governments. In Yugoslavia Tito already has driven them out. In Poland they were submerged by political opponents. These were merely face-saving devices for the Western Powers. The spheres of influence stand.

Anglo-Russian Struggle

The Soviet-American tension has subsided since the Moscow Conference at least on the surface and at least temporarily. But the Anglo-Russian tension has mounted. At Moscow Bevin proposed a Tripartite Commission to go to Iran to iron out the present difficulty. Byrnes supported Bevin. But Stalin was reported by "responsible British sources" in London to have said that "Iran is hostile to the Soviet Union" and Russia therefore could not accept Bevin's proposal. Accordingly nothing came out of it. One "nay" out-weighs two "ayes" The ancient struggle between the Czarist Empire and the British Empire is being revived in different form and with different weapons. All Asia will feel its effects. Every other continent will feel its reverbaration.

What will be America's attitude towards Anglo-Russian competition. Several schools of thought exist. One says that America should be an impartial arbiter. A second says that America must be with England against Russia. A third says that England is Socialist and Russia is Bolshevik, both imperialist—a plague on both their houses, we will foster our own interests. Which tendency becomes dominant will depend on world events and on domestic development in the United States. At Moscow, meantime, Byrnes let Bevin down accepting the settlemenst of some issues, while leaving untended diplomacy's worst open wounds: Iran and Turkey.

(Copyright)

Behind The Headlines

Wheels Of Peace Are Humming Again

Industry, commerce and agriculture—strangled through five long years by being harnessed to the single purpose of war—are today seeking to find their growth in the free atmosphere of peace. This week, Reuter correspondents in world capitals tell you how various countries are tackling their own peculiar problems in this respect.

Birmingham Factories Turn To Peace production :

Shortage of labour is one of the greatest problems of the turnover from war to peace in Birmingham.

While there is admittedly some temporary unemployment as is inevitable in all manufacturing centres where the switchover means a change of work for thousands of men and women, manufacturers' files are overflowing with orders they cannot fill owing to lack of manpower.

Authoritative estimates indicate that towards the end of last year there were 60,000 vacancies in 13,000 factories in the Birmingham area.

Shortage of raw materials has been limiting factor in a few industries, but generally the supply situation is reported satisfactory.

Mr. Harry Eyles, secretary of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, declaring that "decided progress has been made in the switchover, added: "The major problem is labour although there is unemployment in some lines

"Manufacturers have orders from abroad and domestic buyers far beyond existing capacity. The atmosphere is emphatically optimistic—Birmingham will have no problem in providing full employment for any months to come."

What unemployment there is at present is among trade union members For instance. Mr. R. C. Baston, general secretary of the Midland Sheet Metal Workers, said almost 700 of the 2,000 members of his union are temporarily out of work

Czechoslovakia Plans Export-Drive.

Czechoslovakia, although far from having recovered from the material lossess of the war, preparing a big export drive.

Dr. Hubert Ripka, the Minister for Foreign Trade, emphasised that foreign trade is essential to the country's recovery

"We must have foreign currency", he told me, "in order to be able to purchase the machinery, raw materials and food supplies which we require to restore our economic life. While artificial aids are always bad in themselves, we should not hesitate to subsidise our exports if necessary in order to sell our products abroad and obtain foreign currency."

The Minister declared that private enterprise is Czechoslovakia would be allowed to engage in foreign trade within the general plan of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

He emphasised that the country's greatest handicap is lack of communications. Goods trains are now running between Czechoslovakia and Switzerland, and from Hamburg and Bremen with UNRRA goods; but they do not carry Czech foods in the reverse direction. No direct transport has been arranged with France owing to the congestion of the railways in the American zone.

Yugoslavia Fighting Battle of Agriculture

Yugoslavia, which before the war had a considerable surplus of agricultural produce for export, is unlikely even this year to be self supporting.

In spite of the energy with which the people have set themselves to the task of agricultural reconstruction, they are sadly hampered by shortage of farm equipment.

Tractors and ploughs to replace those carried off by the Germans arrived too late and only about one quarter of the land which should have been ploughed and sown with winter wheat or to conserve water for next Year's maize crop had been ploughed by the beginning of last month. Peasants and soldiers are making every effort to remedy this situation and if the dry weather holds long enough, some improvement may be achieved. But there is little chance that anything like a normal crop will be produced this year

The young partisan women, who fought throughout the war with their men folk, are as keen as the men. At the school for tractor drivers started by the Yugoslav Government over fifty percent of the pupils are women.

UNRRA has already supplied 3,000 tractors to Yugoslavia and another 2,000 have been promised. But the ploughs to fit the tractors arrived very late. As new tractors are received, the Yugoslav Government is returning to their former owners the

(Continued on Page 18)

The Indian 'Mutiny' Of 1857

THE BACKGROUND

By ASOKA MEHTA

II

In 1857 there was a favourable constellation of circumstances for a rebellion. The centenary of the Battle of Plassey was widely looked forward to as marking the end of British rule. Mysterious symbols, like red lotuses, passed from hand to hand, binding men together and giving them collective courage. "Sepoys and agriculturists were found giving expression to this one sentiment. "All is going to be red"! with a movement of the eyes which betrayed an extraordinary mysterious pregnancy of meaning". (G. O. Trevelyan: Cawnpore.) The day of reckoning was nearing Then heads would roll, blood would flow; old scores would be settled soon—such was the prevalent mood. The defeatist words of Ranjit Singh assumed through the determination of the people a virile and pregnant meaning.

Unfavourable Military Position

The sepoys were restive. The Bengal Army, in particular, had been for years in a state of "quasi" mutiny. If they embraced the popular cause the road to freedom lay straight and smooth, for the military position was unusually unfavourable to the British. In 1857 the European and Indian forces in India were 40,000 and 2, 15,000 respectively. The establishment of the regular forces were as follows:—

	Bengal	Madras	Bombay	Total
British Cavalry (Regiments)	2	1	1	4
British Infantry (Battalions)	15	3	4	22
Coy's European Infantry (Battalions)	3	3	3	9
Artillery Infantry (Battalions)	12	7	5	24
Indian Infantry	74	52	29	155
Indian Cavalry (Regiments)	10	8	3	21

The Indian Battalions were 1,100 strong in Bengal and 900 in Madras and Bombay. The British Battalions had a uniform strength of 1,000.

The distribution of the Bengal Army, the principal sector of the total army in India, was as follows:

INDIAN: REGULAR	
Infantry	... 74 Battalions
Light Cavalry	... 11 Regiments
Horse Artillery	... 4 Regiments
Foot Artillery	... 2 Battalions

INDIAN: IRREGULAR	
Cavalry	... 23 Regiments
Sikh Infantry	... 7 Battalions

EUROPEANS	
Infantry	... 16 Battalions
Cavalry	... 2 Regiments
Horse Artillery	... 2 Regiments
Foot Artillery	... 6 Battalions

(In the Artillery there were more than 12,000 Indian gunners and 6,500 Europeans).

Vulnerable Gaps

This force was distributed in about a hundred different places. Of the forty thousand European troops, a large proportion was stationed in the two extreme possessions of the empire: the Punjab and Burma. Nearly 20,000 of the European troops were in the Punjab where they garrisoned the principal stations, and the greater part of the European Artillery was in the same province. In the rest of India, particularly the Bengal Presidency, European troops were thinly spread. In Oudh, for instance, there was but one regiment. Many strategic points treasuries and arsenals were under Native guard.

The composition of the Army—the predominance of high-caste men who were well inclined to the cause of the revolt was also favourable. In the Indian Infantry of the Bengal Army there were 24,849 Brahmins, 27,993 Rajputs, 13,920 of lower castes, 12,416 Muhummadans, and 1,076 Christians.

The Sepoys were not only not unaware of the position but fully conscious of their strength. In secret communications of theirs, one reads, "If the Sepoys are united, the whites would be like a drop in the ocean". "Brothers, we ourselves are thrusting the foreigners' sword in our body. If, we rise success is assured. From Calcutta to Peshawar there will be an uncontested 'maidan'."

D. Day

The centenary of the Battle of Plassey 22nd June, fell at a time when Hindustan is "hotter than the furnaces of Nebuchadnezzar" when the heat strikes English soldiers like a drawn sword. In the summer months, again, the Government treasuries would be filled with the proceeds of the Rabbi crop—ready for the rebels to rifle them! When the mutineers reached Delhi, the Emperor told them. 'I have no treasury and you will get no pay! Quick came the reply from the sepoys, "We shall loot the English treasuries all over India and lay them at your feet."

The plan of campaign was simple:the sepoys were to strike all over India 'on the same day' kill European officers break open prisons, take over the Government treasuries, cut telegraph wires and railway lines and seize powder-magazines, armouries and forts. These blows, simultaneously delivered, would shake the edifice of the foreign government. After these preliminary steps had been taken, a call was to be issued to the people to back the revolution with their full might. The few rebel manifestos that have come down to us testify to the political astuteness and the psychological insight of the draftsmen. The proclamations sought to make the rebellion as broad based as possible

Typical Manifesto

We can reproduce only one of them here—that issued on 29th September 1857, by a Mughal prince:

"It is well-known to all, that in this age, the people of Hindustan, both Hindus and Muhammadans, are being ruined under the tyranny and oppression of the infidel and treacherous English. Several of the Hindu and Muhammadan Chiefs, who have long since quitted their homes for the preservation of their religion, and have been trying their best to root out the English in India, have presented themselves to me, and taken part in the reigning Indian crusade. Therefore, for the information of the public, the present 'Ishtahar", consisting of several sections, is put in circulation; it is the imperative duty of all to take it into their careful consideration and abide by it. Parties anxious to participate in the common cause, but having no means to provide themselves, shall receive their daily subsistence from me; and be it known to all that the ancient works, both of the Hindus and Muhammadans, the writing of the miracle-workers, and the calculations of the astrologers, pundits, and rammals, all agree in asserting that the English will no longer have any footing in India. Therefore, it is incumbent on all to give up the hope of the continuation of the British sway, side with me, and deserve the consideration of the Badshahi Government, by their individual exertion in promoting the general good, and thus attain their respective ends; otherwise if this golden opportunity slips away, they will have to repent their folly. As has been aptly said by a poet; Never let a favourable opportunity slip for in the field of opportunity you are to meet with the ball of fortune: but if you do not avail yourself of the opportunity that offers itself, you will have to bite your finger through grief.'

No person, at the misrepresentation of the well-wishers of the British Government, ought to conclude from the present slight inconveniences, and troubles would continue when the Badshahi Government is established on a firm basis. Parties badly dealt with by any sepoy or plundered should come up and represent their grievances to me, and receive redress at my hands; and for whatever property they might lose in the reigning disorder, they will be recompensed from the public treasury when the Badshahi Government is well established.

"Section I: 'Regarding Zamindars': It is evident that the British Government in making Zamindari settlements, have imposed exorbitant 'jummas', and have disgraced and ruined several Zemindars, by putting up their estates to public auction for arrears of revenue, that on the institution of a suit by a common 'ryot', a maid servant, or a slave, the respectable Zemindars are summoned into courts, arrested, put in jail, and disgraced. In litigation regarding zemindaris, the heavy stamp duties and other unnecessary expenses of the civil courts—which are honeycombed with all sorts of crooked dealings,—and the pratice of allowing a case to hang on for years, are all calculated to impoverish the litigants. Besides this, the coffers of the zemindars are annually taxed with subscriptions for schools, hospitals, roads, etc. Such exortions will have no manner of existence in the Badshahi Government; on the contrary, the 'jummas' will be light, the dignity and honour of the zemindars safe, and every zemindar will have absolute rule in his zemindary. Zemindary disputes will be sumimarily decided according to the 'Shariat' and 'Shastras', without any expense, the Zemindars who will assist in the present war with their men and money, shall be exempted in perpetuity from paying one-fourth of the revenue, and should any zemindar who has been unjustly deprived of his land during the English Government, personally join the war, he will be restored to his zemindary and excused from paying one-fourth of the revenue.

"Section II: Regarding Merchants: It is plain that the infidel and treacherous British Government have monopolised the trade of all the fine and valuable merchandise, such as indigo, cloth and other articles of shipping, leaving only the trade of trifles to the people, and even in this they are not without their share of profits, which they secure by means of customs and stamp fees, etc.; in money suits, so that the people have merely the trade in name. Besides this, the profits of the traders are taxed through postage, tolls and subscriptions for schools. Notwithstanding all this, merchants are liable to imprisonment and disgrace at the instance of complaint of a worthless man. When the Badshahi Government is established, all these aforesaid fraudulent practices shall be dispensed with, and the trade of every article, without exception both by land and water, shall be open to the merchants of India, who will have the benefit of the Government steam carriages for the conveyance of their merchandise gratis; and merchants having no capital of their own will be assisted from the public treasury. It is, therefore, the duty of every merchant to take part in the war, and aid the Badshahi Government with his men or money either secretly or openly, as may be consistent with his position and interest, and forswear his allegiance to the British Government.

Section III: Regarding Public Servants: It is not a secret thing under the British Government, Indians employed in the civil and military services, have little respect, low pay, and no manner of influence; and all the posts of dignity and emolument in both departments are exclusively bestowed on the British, for, the Indians in the military services, after having devoted the greater part of their lives, attain to the post of Subedar, with a salary of Rs. 60/- or Rs. 70/- per month, and those in the civil service obtain the post of 'Sudder ala', with a salary of Rs. 500 a month, but with no influence, Jaghir, or gratuity. Under the Badshahi Government, like the posts of colonel, general, commander-in-chief, which the English enjoy at present, the corresponding posts of 'pansadi', 'punch-hazari', and 'sipah-salari', will be given to the Indians in the military services, and, corresponding posts of Collector, Magistrate, judge, sudder judge, secretary and Governor now held by European civil servants of Wazir, Kazi, Safir, Suba, Nizam, and Dewan, etc, with salaries of lakhs of rupees will be given to Indians of the civil service, together with jagirs, khilats, inams and influence.....

Section IX; 'Regarding Artisans': It is evident that the Europeans, by the introduction of English articles into India, have thrown weavers, cotton-dressers, carpenters, black-smiths, shoe-makers, etc., out of employ and have engrossed their occupations, so that every description of Indian artisan has been

(Continued on Page 17)

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GYNEXIFORM
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Since your figure is the most attractive asset, you owe it to yourself to see to its perfection. If nature has not been too generous with you, let GYNEXIFORM come to your aid. Absolutely new, it is the one certain way of achieving a fashionable, accentuated figure.
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Consult our "Clinical Department," for free medical advice on all your health problems, between 12 a.m., to 2 p.m., and 4 p.m., to 7-30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 a.m., to 4 p.m.) or write your case in detail and mail it to our "Clinical Department", with a stamped, self-addressed envelope for free diagnosis, prognosis and suggested treatment.
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Death Knell Of Black Market Operations

GOVT. ISSUE DEMONETISATION ORDINANCE

Notes Of Value Of Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000 And Rs. 10,000 Cease To Be Legal Tender

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12. (A.P.I.): CURRENCY NOTES OF VALUE OF RS. 500, RS. 1,000 AND RS. 10,000 CEASE TO BE LEGAL TENDER FROM TO-DAY, UNDER PROVISIONS OF A NEW ORDINANCE ISSUED TO-DAY FOLLOWING THE ONE PUBLISHED THIS MORNING CALLING ON BANKS AND TREASURIES TO DECLART THEIR HOLDING OF CURRENCY NOTES OF VALUE ABOVE RS. 100.

BLOW AIMED AT BLACK MARKET

The demonetisation ordinance issued to-day is a step taken to deal with black marketing in the country "Working capital of black market operations", says the official announcement, "is believed to be held in large measure in the form of high denomination notes and Government are aware of persistent public demand for effective action against these enemies of public welfare".

"This ordinance", adds the announcement, "is designed to achieve the purpose of bringing such operations within the knowledge of Government and of taxing the authorities in particular, with results of considerable value both to Government and general public.

Honest Citizen Not Affected

Government are satisfied that their action will not seriously inconvenience, nor in any way prejudicially affect, the ordinary honest citizen".

TRANSFER & RECEIPT PROHIBITED

Further ordinance entitled "High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Ordinance has been issued today. High denomination notes are defined as bank notes of value of Rs 500, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10,000. These notes cease to be legal tender after Jan. 12, 1946, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 26 of Reserve Bank of India Act. Transfer and receipt of high denomination notes after the aforesaid date are prohibited.

There will be no ban on acceptance and exchange of one hundred rupee notes.

Monday will be a Bank Holiday under the Ordinance

The Ordinance provides for exchange of high denomination notes and following is the procedure: A scheduled Bank or Government Treasury may obtain from Reserve Bank in exchange for its high denomination notes one hundred rupee notes to an amount equal to value of total value of high denomination notes declared by it under Bank Notes.

"(Declaration of Holding) Ordinance. A non-scheduled Bank may obtain from Reserve Bank or Scheduled Bank in exchange for its high denomination notes declared by it under aforesaid Ordinance an amount equal thereto in one hundred rupee notes. Scheduled Banks and non-Scheduled Banks may however obtain if they so desire, any credit in Reserve Bank or any Scheduled Bank as case may be, to equivalent amount instead of one hundred rupee notes.

(MESSAGE INCOMPLETE)

S. PUNJAB BEAT DELHI & D.C.A.

PATIALA, Jan. 12 (A.P.I.): In the North Zone semi-final of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Match Southern Punjab defeated Delhi and District Cricket Association by one innings and 103 runs.

Forced to a follow-on Delhi and District Cricket Association in their second innings were skittled out for a paltry total of 98 runs.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH).

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

Previous Closing	24.56
To-day's Opening	24.54
Difference	—02
To-day's Closing	24.56
Difference	nil.

NIGHT QUOTATIONS PRIVATE TRADING.

BOMBAY Jan. 12.

	Rs.	as.
Silver	137	12
Silver Ready	138	12
Gold	84	0
Gold Ready	91	0
Cotton March	438	8

Four Jap Ministers Resign

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (A P. A.): A usually well-informed Government source said to-day that the following members of the Japanese cabinet tendered their resignations.

Daisaburo Tsugita, Minister without portfolio; Kenjiro Horimiri Home Minister; Ramon Maeda, Minister of Education; and Takao Tanaka, Transportation Minister

For Bombay Assembly

23 Congress Candidates In Gujerat

Question Of Contesting Muslim Seats Deferred

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12. (A.P.I.). The Gujerat Parliamentary Board met today with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Chair to consider candidates to the Bombay Legislative Assembly. After detailed consideration, the Committee decided to set up candidates for 23 seats in the Gujerat Zone. No decision was taken in respect of the one Millowners seat. The Board has also not taken final decision about contesting the eight Muslim seats in the Zone.

The list of candidates with the report of the Provincial Board will be forwarded to the Central Parliamentary Board meeting in Delhi next week for final approval.

The 23 seats for which candidates have been selected are five seats for Ahmedabad, three seats for Kaira, three for Panchmahals, two for Broach and four for Surat, besides two Harijan seats, one in Kaira and one in Surat, and two Labour, one women's and one Inamdars. The Board also selected to candidates for the Bombay Legislative Council for Ahmedabad and Kaira.

Goel Externed From Jaipur

JAIPUR, Jan. 10. (A.P.I.): Mr Raghubir Dayal Goel, former President of the Bikaner Rajya Praja Mandal, has been externed from Jaipur State. Mr. Goel was earlier externed from Bikaner State also.

Madras Corporation Budget

MADRAS, Jan. 12, (A. P. I.): It is understood that the budget of the Madras Corporation for the next year will show a deficit to the extent of Rs. 15.9 lakhs.

It is understood the commissioner has provided for loans and grants from the Government to the extent of Rs. 117 lakhs for expenditure on capital and remunerative works.

STOP PRESS

BHOPAL INVITES MAHATMA

GAUHATI, Jan. 12 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi has been invited by the Nawab of Bhopal to pay a visit to his State. This is learnt from a telegram from the Nawab received at the Sarania Asram today. If it is no possible for Gandhiji to pay a visit to Bhopal, the Nawab has sought to see him at New Delhi.

U.N.O. ASSEMBLY GETTING TO BRASS TACKS!

SIX NATIONS ON SECURITY COUNCIL ELECTED

Choice Falls On Brazil, Egypt, Mexico, Poland, Netherlands And Australia

Russian Motion To Postpone Elections For Week Defeated

LONDON, January 12. (A.P.A.): The United States Secretary of State Mr. James F. Byrnes and Britain's Foreign Secretary Mr. Ernest Bevin to-day blocked a Russian motion to postpone until next week the elections of six non-permanent members to the key United Nations' Security Council.

The nations voted 34 to nine against postponement.

The postponement motion was made by Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, who contended it would give more time for discussion.

Mr. Byrnes told the assembled delegates:—

"I regret very much that I feel impelled to oppose the motion for a postponement."

Just before the Assembly session opened, he and M. Gromyko had been in earnest conversation on the floor, with Mr. Byrnes frequently tapping the Russian on the chest with his forefinger. The successive moves by Mr. Byrnes and M Gromyko brought into the open the failure of the Five Powers at a two-hour meeting, last night, to achieve agreement on the six States to have Council seats. The five other Council seats are permanently held by the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China

Prior to today's session, the American delegation circulated its own nominees asking delegates to support two-year terms for Brazil, Canada and the Netherlands and one-year terms for Poland, Egypt and Mexico. Russia was reported by some American officials to be critical of the Netherlands proposal and also of the selection of Mexico.

Both Messrs. Byrnes and Bevin made their first speeches to the Assembly in opposing the Soviet motion. They were roundly applauded by the delegates.

"CRIPPLING ASSEMBLY'S WORK"

"If we postpone the election," Mr. Byrnes said, "we establish a precedent which is certain to cripple the work of the Assembly."

"I would find it exceedingly difficult to deny to the other what has been granted to one," said the American Secretary of State. "Particularly, if it is a small State or one which seeks to be a non-permanent member of the Security Council. I could not find it in my heart to object." He added that the Russians had been present when the programme was arranged on December 23, and that "the press of the world carried the information." The non-permanent member election, he said, was not a new issue.

Gromyko spoke very briefly, pointing out that some delegations had been in London only three or four days.

"They did not have enough time to consult other delegations on this question", he said.... "the Soviet Delegation has concluded that perhaps it would be expedient to postpone the elections until the beginning of next week.

He said that more thought was needed "to obtain a really good composition of the Security Council."

MOTION FOR DELAY DEFEATED

Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand sided with M. Gromyko in a speech which virtually demanded a place for Australia on the Security Council as representative of the South-west Pacific—something that neither Great Britain nor the United States proposed.

M. Jan Masaryk of Czechoslovakia also supported the Soviet Union's plea for delay.

After the vote defeating the motion was taken, the Assembly's President, Dr. Spaak of Belgium, asked for nominations. When there were none, he asked the delegates to start voting.

M. Gromyko objected to this procedure and nominations were reopened.

After Norway and New Zealand had announced they were not candidates, the procession of delegates to the gilt secret ballot boxes began.

5 NATIONS ELECTED

LONDON, Jan. 12. (A.P.A.): Five nations were elected to the United Nations Security Council by the Assembly, today, after a dispute over procedure in which the United States and Great Britain split with Russia.

The nations chosen were Brazil, with 47 votes; Egypt, with 45 votes; Mexico, with 45 votes; Poland, with 39 votes; and the Netherlands, with 37 votes. All were elected on the first ballot to fill five of the six non-permanent seats on the body.

The necessary for election was put at more than 34 votes by President, Spaak.

Canada got 34 votes and was ruled not elected. Spaak ordered a second ballot between Canada and Australia, which had drawn 28 votes.

On the second ballot, Australia drew 27 votes and Canada 23. As both were below the necessary total for election, a third ballot was scheduled for the afternoon session.

Other nations which received votes on the first ballot included Iran 6; Norway 5; Czechoslovakia 6; Denmark 2 and Belgium 1. One ballot was thrown out because it contained more than six names.

AUSTRALIA, 6TH MEMBER

LONDON, Jan. 12 (Reuter): In the third vote for the non-permanent membership of the Security Council, Australia, which was the sole candidate, Canada having withdrawn, received 46 votes. As this is well above the required minimum of 34 votes, AUSTRALIA IS, THEREFORE, ELECTED THE SIXTH MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL.

PERIODS OF MEMBERSHIP

LONDON, JAN. 12 (Reuter): Brazil and Australia have obtained the majority required for the two-year membership of the U.N.O. Security Council. A new vote will be necessary to decide the remaining two-year members.

The remaining three members of the Council will hold office for one year only.

India, A Member Of Economic And Social Council

LONDON, Jan. 12 (REUTER): INDIA WAS TODAY ELECTED ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION.

Master Of Greek Ship Jailed

JERUSALEM, Jan. 12. (Reuter): The Palestine Supreme Court to-day sentenced Petroe Dimetric Varkhalamos, Master of the Greek ship "Demetrios" which landed 200 illegal Jewish immigrants in November last to two years' imprisonment with special treatment following the Palestine Government's appeal against this acquittal by the Haifa District Court.

ALLAHABAD, January 11, (UPI): According to the information received here Capt. Shah Nawaz is arriving at Calcutta on January 23 in connection with the celebrations of Subhas Jayanti. Capt. Sehgal will be present in Allahabad on this occasion on the same date and Lt. Dhillon will be at Bombay on the same date:

They will however chalk out their programme in Delhi when they go there on January 14.

The Pentangular

Europeans Dismissed For 212

Hindus Make Up 99 For Loss Of 2

(BY OUR CRICKET CRITIC)

In the second match of the Pentangular Cricket Tournament the Europeans having the first lease of the wicket were dismissed for a meagre total of 212 uns on Saturday. Barring the gallant show put up by Denis Compton, the England Test player, who contributed 91 off his own bat, the performances of the other batsmen were far from satisfactory.

If the Hindu fielding were upto the mark, the Europeans would have been sacked for a much smaller figure. Catches galore were dropped on the carpet even by the Hindu Captain himself! It is a great pity that Compton was not sent up earlier than No. 5. Poor fellow had nobody to give him a stand. So he practically threw away his wicket in a hurry to reach the century mark, which unfortunately eluded him in the end.

The Hindus, in reply made 99 for the loss of 2 wickets only. Rege, the Varsity player, batting well, remained unbeaten till the end of the day, with 54 to his credit. Unless something very surprising happens, they are sure to amass a big total today—more so in view of the moderate attacks they have to deal with

EUROPEANS START BADLY

B. H. Lyon, the European Captain, beat Vijay Merchant the Hindu skipper, in the spin of the coin and rightly elected to bat on a batsman's paradise. When the fielders came out of the C. C. I. Club House, there was only a small crowd present at the Stadium to witness the proceedings.

The Europeans had an inauspicious start, as they lost Peter Judge, one of their opening batsmen, when their score was only 5. Banerjee claimed his wicket under the l.b.w. Code. (5-1-3). Sinden filled the vacancy He too did not survive long. After he was dropped by Sohoni off Phadkar he succumbed to the same bowler, Kishenchand bringing off an easy catch at long leg. (49-2-20) Palmer came in next. Vinoo Mankad offered him a life when at third slip off Banerjee. But the chance did not prove costly. Soon after Simpson was caught and bowled by Mankad. (55-3-30). Palmer followed him to the Club House clean bowled by Banerjee. (76-4-30).

Dennis Compton, the England Test player, who had appeared at the crease in the meanwhile was joined by his Captain. Lyon's stay at the wickets was also short-lived. He succumbed to Sohoni when he had put only 9 to his account. Thus halt the European side was out for a paltry score of 101. At lunch time the score stood at 107 for 5 wickets, Compton and Dobree-Carey batting with 25 and 3 to their respective accounts.

DESPITE DROPPED CATCHES!

When the game was resumed after lunch, the number of spectators gradually rose to about 10,000. Vijay opened the attack with Banerjee and Mankad at each end. As their bowling did not seem to create much impression on the batsmen. Comptonand Dobree-Carey he rang double changes at 130 substituting Shinde and Sohoni respectively for Banerjee and Vinoo. It was immediately effective. Sohoni trapped Dobree-Carey for covering the wicket (130-6-12).

Ingram-Johnson joined Compton. The latter, who had already put on 30 to his credit, continued his bright career with crisp cuts and fluent drives and raised his score to 50, including 4 fours, in 83 minutes.

Soon after 150 was hoisted on the board. Ingram-Johnson had his wicket spreadeagled by Banerjee who had come in again in place of Shinde (155-7-7).

The Hindu fielding which was marred by several dropped catches had one more to the tally. Rege being responsible for laying Brown on the carpet when he had scored only 10. He was however caught behind the wicket soon after off Mankad (184-8-12).

COMPTON'S HEROIC EFFORT

Eccleston, the next man in was given a second lease of life, by Vijay Merchant before the batsman had broken his duck. Phadkar was the bowler to suffer on account of the lapse. The reversed gentleman did not however profit much by it. He went down to Mankad clean-bowled by him—with only 3 to his account (194-9-3).

Compton who had now crossed his seventies forced the pace and headed quickly for the century. But he missed the distinction narrowly, when he was nine runs short of the mark he was bowled by Phadkar. He had batted in his characteristic style for 163 minutes and hit 9 boundaries (212-10-91).

The Europeans innings lasted for 240 minutes in all.

HINDUS COPY EUROPEANS!

The Hindus entered on their initial venture with Hindlekar and Vinoo Mankad facing the bowling of Brayshay and Judge. The former had his revenge by dismissing the Hindu wicketkeeper at the same score as the Europeans had lost their first wicket (15-1-4).

Rege stepped into the breach, and took full measure of the bowling promptly. 50 was reached in 45 minutes. Then the pair went on merrily till 99 was reached when Vinoo had the mortification of seeing his bails dislodged by Brown when there were only two minutes to go for time. He had batted patiently for nearly 107 minutes to score 39 with 4 hits to the boundary (99-2-39).

The Europeans were so badly in need of bowlers that Brayshay was kept on for 13 overs at a stretch!

The Hindu skipper Vijay Merchant, filled the vacancy but before a single run was added to the total stumps were drawn for the day.

SCORES:—

EUROPEANS (1st Innings)

R. T. Simpson c. and b. Mankad	30
P. F. Judge l.b.w. Banerjee	3
A. Sinden c. Kishenchand b. Phadkar	20
C. H. Palmer b. Banerjee	12
D. Compton b. Phadkar	91
B. H. Lyon c. Mankad b. Sohoni	9
P. A. Dobree-Carey l.b.w. Sohoni	12
R. E. S. Ingram-Johnson b. Banerjee	7
G. R. Brown c. Hindlekar b. Mankad	16
F. E Eceleston b. Mankad	3
P. B. Brayshay Not Out	3
Extras	16
Total	212

Fall of wickets:— 1/5; 2/49; 3/55: 4/76; 5/101; 6/130; 7/155; 8/184: 9/194; 10/212.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Banerjee	20	3	53	3
Sohoni	11	2	35	2
Phadkar	14	3	28	2
Mankad	28	4	79	3
Shinde	4	1	11	0

HINDUS (1st Innings)

D. D. Hindlekar l.b.w. b. Brashay	4
Vinoo Mankad b. Brown	39
M. R. Rege batting	54
V. M. Merchant batting	0
S. W. Sohoni G. Kishenchand, U. M. Merchant, K. M. Rangnekar, D. G. Phadkar, S. N. Banerjee and S. G. Shinde to bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 2 wkts.)	99

Fall of wickets:— 1/5; 2/99.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Judge	5	1	14	0
Brayshay	13	3	33	1
Dobree-Carey	2	0	22	0
Brown	9	1	25	1
Eccleston	2	0	3	0

PLEASE JOIN THE GENERAL STRIKE

ORGANISED BY THE BOMBAY SALES TAX PROTEST COMMITTEE **TUESDAY 15-1-46**

All the trade Associations and Merchants, Shop-keepers, Hotel-keepers, etc. Hawkers, Vegetable Vendors are requested to observe 15-1-46 Tuesday as a complete **HARTAL** as a protest against proposed Sales Tax of Bombay Government.

Please give your effective reply by suspending your business on that day.

Bombay Races

Yawar Annexes Eve Champion Cup: Philanthropist Places Poor Third

Roberts' Superb Handling Of Rose Of Gwalior

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Today at Mahaluxmi, the Eve Champion Cup Day, most, punters failed to wind up on the right side. Favourites and outsiders shared the proceedings fifty-fifty, and a couple of surprise winners sprang up. They were: the rank outsider Montgomery who was the flying winner of the Second Division of the Sargodha Plate, and the considerably neglected Hikmat Pasha and Rose of Gwalior in the Cairo Handicap, and the first Division of the Sargodha Plate, respectively. Noble Duke the consumate easy winner of the Second Division of the Baghdad Plate was also not much supported.

Sir Homi Mehta's Yawar annexed the day's feature, the Eve Champion Cup. The Maharaja of Gwalior's Royal Jester placed second, while the greatly fancied Philanthropist could only finish a poor third with a very late effort! Only seven candidates faced the barrier, as six of the acceptors were withdrawn at the course. Orange Flower planted his four feet at the raise of the barrier and was led back by the shortest route. Yawar was well placed through the early part of the journey behind the leader, Sunbathing, and on entering the straight, he slipped into the lead and won convincingly from Royal Jester. Philanthropist trailed the field till the curve and finishing on strongly from midway in the straight, he finished a poor third

The Maharaja of Gwalior won two races today through Jaiwant and Rose of Gwalior. Roberts steered both the winners, and his efforts on the latter were noteworthy. The Gwalior candidate, who was shouldering the big impost, was at the tail-end of the field, and when he flashed out a furlong from the post, Roberts had to pull him out from a difficult position. The Gwalior jockey rode a superb race when narrowly accounting for the Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Creme d'Antibes. This snatched the opportunity of the Bhopal connection's treble in the day. Maah Para won the Berar Cup and Hikmat Pasha scored in their colours. Trainer Talib also pulled out a popular double with his candidates. Friendship and Arabian Star in the first and the last event.

As the outsiders scored in the first and the last leg of the treble pool event only four tickets remained solved, and each ticket returned Rs 25.072-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE SARGODHA PLATE. Division III—Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. Khairaz and A Ahmedbhoy's FRIENDSHIP 8-3 Kheemsingh .. 1
Mr Mohd. Iqbal's BALKAN 9-0 Sumersingh 2
Mrs. Balfour and Mrs. Cama's PROMINENT 9-0 Raut 3
Mr R T Wandekar's TAP DANCE 8-10 Virsingh 4

Not run: Senapati and Dark Prince.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths. Short head, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 17 and Rs. 21.

Trained by: Talib.

Favourite: Friendship.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr P B Zaveri's NOBLE DUKE 8-6 Raut 1
Mr D K Parker's KHALAF JANET 8-10 Damodar 2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's KHALAF HAMIJ 7-11 Kan Singh 3
Mr S Jhaga's SULAF HASSUN 7-11 Wahel 4

Not run: Rabie Muqdim and Kaid Saoud.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 3 lengths Neck.

Time: 1 minute 24 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 91. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 30 and Rs. 21.

Trained by: Sadiq.

Favourite: Jahaj Mahal and Indian Money.

THE SARGODHA PLATE Division II—Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. A. J. Moshi's MONTGOMERY 8-2 Bhoor Singh 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's SILVER SEAL 8-7 Chavan 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's KIRANA VALI 9-5 P. Khade 3
The Rani of Jasdan's MAHABLESHWAR 8-6 A. Ahmed .. 4

Not run: Himalaya, Aquiligia, Ashok Kumar, Carlita, Punters' Delight.

Won by 1/2 length, 1 length Neck.

Time: 1min. 43 3-5secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 350, Places Rs. 107, Rs. 59, Rs. 44.

Trained by J. H. Mashal.

THE CAIRO HANDICAP—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's HIKMAT PASHA 8-9 Mars 1
Mrs. N. E. D. Pandole's QA'ID AL ARAB 7-5 Sibbritt 2
Lt.-Col. N. D. Gandhy & Mr. H. C. Jehangir's HINDUSTAN 8-3 B. Khalil 3
Mr. B. L. Panjabi's GUIDING STAR 8-13 Brace 4

Not run. Boonian, Mr. Colman's Like Moon, Atlantis.

Won by Shd., Hd., Hd.

Time: 2mins. 19secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 156. Places Rs. 46, Rs. 32. Rs. 32.

Trained by: Aldridge.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Maharaja of Gwalior's JAIWANT 8-9 Roberts 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's LUCRATIVE 8-4 Evans 2
Mrs. S. Basherali's MONEL 7-13 Sibbritt 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's TOOFAN MAIL 7-13 Chavan 4

Not run: Diamond Ring, Gay Jester, Mahboob.

Won by 3 lengths, Dht, 3 lengths.

Time: 1min. 27 3-5secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 20, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 21, Rs. 13.

Trained by Maj. Lad.

THE EVE CHAMPION CUP—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Sir Homi Mehta's YAWAR 9-4 Jones 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's ROYAL JESTER 8-10 Roberts 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's PHILANTHROPIST 9-10 Sibbritt 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's MAHBOOB 9-4 A. Ahmed. 4

Not run: Niraly, Yeshwant, Prince Saleem, Maah Para, Creme d'Antibes Heritage.

Won by ¾ length, 1¼ length, 2 lengths.

Time: 2mins. 12 2-5secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 40, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 12, Rs. 12.

Trained by Dinshaw.

THE BERAR CUP—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's MAAH PARA 8-12 Burn 1
Mr. Yousuf N. Lalljee's THE JUDGE 8-0 Mullsingh 2
Mr. B. R. Gupta's RAJPUT WARRIOR 8-12 Jones 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's TYPHOON 8-5 Chavan 4

Not run. Niraly.

Won by ¾ length, Shd., 1½ lengths.

Time: 2mins. 48 3-5secs.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 34. Rs. 19.

Trained by Hassanali.

THE SARGODHA PLATE Division 1—Distance 1 Mile.

Maharaja of Gwalior's ROSE OF GWALIOR 9-7 Roberts 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's CREME d'ANTIBES 9-0 Sibbritt 2
Mrs. J. H. Mashal's PATHAN 8-2 Bhoor Singh 3
Mr. Chandra Mohan's KANTA 8-10 Whiteside. 4

Not run: Passion Flower, Gen MacArthur.

Won by Hd., 1length, 1 length.

Time: 1min. 44secs

Tote paid: Win Rs. 97. Places Rs. 101. Rs. 34. Rs. 42.

Trained by Maj. Lad.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE Division 1—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Mrs. A. L. J. Talib's ARABIAN STAR 8-0 Evans 1
Mr. N. S. Dhunjishaw's SEVENTH WONDER 8-4 Kan Singh 2
Mr. D F Kareka's JANAB 8-11 B. Khalil 3
Mr. R. B Tibrewalla's MALIK AL JIYAD 9-4 P Khade 4

Not run: Dahman Ahmad

Tote paid: Win Rs. 41. Places Rs 19. Rs 47. Rs. 40

Trained by Talib.

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 11, 2002.
Muslim: Safar 8, 1365
Parsi: Amerdad 12, 1315.
Sunrise: 7-15 a.m. Sunset: 6-21 p.m
Hightide: 07-03, 21-07.
Lowtide. 01.21 14.06

To-day's Engagements

"BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS": "All the members of the Bombay National Guards are required to attend the usual weekly parade at 7 a.m. to-day Mufti. Nobody should fail to attend the parade"

PROPERTY HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION: Public meeting under the auspices of the association will be held at Tilak Mandir, at 9-30 a.m. to-day, Tilak Mandir Road (East) Vile Parle to protest against the proposed increase of house tax and special Sanitary Cess.

SAVANTWADI PEOPLES' ASSOCIATION: "Musical Concert by Mrs. Saraswatibai Rane at People's Jinnah Hall between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. to day. Admission is only for the members of the Association and the invited guests".

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "God—the Power that is Life" is the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at 6-15 to-day. at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain.

3 ARTS NEW YEAR PICNIC: To Jogeshwari Caves, to-day Going from Grant Road Station at 1-15, returning 6 p.m. Atiya Begum will speak on the Ancient Caves and Master Thamburam will Chant Bhajans and classics. All are invited.

MARWARI VIDYALAYA HIGH SCHOOL: The Annual prize distribution ceremoney of the school will be held at the School Premises, at 3 p.m. to-day. All past Students of the School are invited.

CATTLE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION: A meeting of the Bombay Suburban Cattle Owners Association will be held at 4 p.m., to-day, at the premises of Shiva Tilak Singh at Ghatkoper.

KERALA DISTRESS RELIEF COMMITTEE: A meeting of the Committee will be held at the residence of Mr. Nagindas T. Master, 20, Walkeswar Road, Bombay at 3 p.m., to-day to decide the final disposal of the balance of the amount and the future of the committee.

BANDRA SUBURBAN NATIONALIST MUSLIMS: A meeting of nationalist Muslims will be held at Hill Road at 6-30, to-day. Mr. Husain B. Tyabji will preside. There will be speeches on Pakistan and the evils that would be caused by it to Indian Muslims.

INDIAN GYMKHANA (MATUNGA): Finals of the Badminton Championship 1946 to be played at the Club badminton courts at Bhaudaji Cross Road, Matunga, at 7-15 a.m., to-day. Sjt. S K. Patil has kindly consented to preside and distribute the prizes.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Under the auspices of the Samaj there will be a "Bajanopdesh" by Kunwar Jarawar Singh, at 9 a.m., to-day at the Samaj Mandir, Bora Bazar, Fort, Bombay.

CONGRESS DAL: Dr. T. R. Naravane the G. O. C of the Congress Dal writes:—A monthly rally of the Congress Dal volunteers of the A, B. C and D Wards will be held at 7 a.m. to-day, at the Gowalia Tank Maidan

BAHA'I HALL: Public lecture on "Effective Solution of World's Burning Problems" by H. M. Manji, at 5 p.m. to-day at Telli Road Andheri.

SALES-TAX PROTEST MEETING: Under the auspices of several Commercial Associations, a public meeting will be held to protest against the enforcement of the Sales Tax Act, at the Byculla Vegetable Market opp. Victoria Gardens, at 4 p.m., to-day. Mr. P. K. Atre, will preside.

YOUTHS' OWN UNION: Simla-in-miniature—second and concluding session will be held at YOU—at Cama Oriental Institute's (Library) Hall at 6-15 p.m. to-day. Meeting is open to members and their friends.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Eighth foundation day will be celebrated at the Bhavan's premises at Chowpatty Road, at 5 p.m., to-day. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagavati will deliver the Foundation Day Address Shri Munshiji will preside and speak on "The Essential Unity of Indian Culture". The reading of the Progress Report of the Bhavan and music by Sangitakaladhar Pandit Devendravijayaji will also be items of the programme.

MAHARASHTRA SANGEET VIDYALAYA: "The 19th Anniversary and Prize Distribution to-day (Sunday) 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., at Blavatsky Lodge, Pt. Wamanrao Padhye of Kolhapur presiding. There will be Vocal Music, Orchestra and Dance by the staff and students of the Vidyalaya"

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI, BOMBAY: The Portraits of late Mr. Muloor Krishnarao B. Karkera and Mr. Hoige Bazar Somayya Mandon, ex-trustees of the Mandali will be unveiled at the Mandali's Office, 8, Nanabhai Lane Fort, Bombay at 3 p.m., to-day. Mr. Krishnarao N. Gaitonde, has kindly consented to perform the unveiling Body ceremony.

HEAR REVEALING HISTORY OF THE I. N. A. TRIAL

BY SHRI BHULABHAI DESAI

At Sundarabai Hall, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Admission by tickets (available at the Congress House).

Entire proceeds to I. N. A. Fund.

The PICTURE OF HEALTH AND HAPPINESS

AT A PARTY
MEENA: WHAT'S WRONG WITH TAPATI? I HEAR SHE IS NOT COMING TO-DAY.
ELA: POOR GIRL! SHE IS STILL UNWELL. IT'S FOUR MONTHS SINCE HER CHILD WAS BORN.
AT TAPATI'S
TAPATI: OH! I AM SO WORRIED. NO SLEEP... NO APPETITE. IF ONLY I COULD GET RID OF MY ACCURSED WEAKNESS.
MEENA: I HAD THE SAME TROUBLE AFTER KHOKAN'S BIRTH. MY KAVIRAJA CURED ME. WHY NOT SEE HIM?
AT KAVIRAJA'S
TAPATI'S HUSBAND: SO MANY DOCTORS HAVE BEEN CONSULTED — SO MANY MEDICINES TRIED.
KAVIRAJA: DON'T WORRY— GIVE HER SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA'S MRITASANJIBANI SURA.
AT MEENA'S
MEENA: TAPATI, I AM GLAD YOU HAVE COME. YOU CERTAINLY LOOK WELL AGAIN.
TAPATI: IT'S ALL DUE TO YOU AND SAKTI OUSHADHALAYA'S MRITASANJIBANI SURA.
AD-SYN

Here is one more example of a mother saved from impending danger, and restored to radiant health—thanks to Mritasanjibani Sura. Yet thousands of mothers die every year just because this little precaution is not taken during the critical period following child-birth

Mritasanjibani Sura is the ideal tonic for mothers after child-birth as well as for sick and convalescent women. By stimulating appetite and digestion and inducing sound sleep it restores their lost health rapidly and builds up that extra vitality which protects them from all forms of weakness and disease.

SAKTI'S MRITASANJIBANI SURA

Other Sakti Preparations Include:-
MAKARADHWAJA: Magic cure for all maladies.
SARIBADYARISHTA: A wonderful blood purifier and tonic for both sexes.
CHYABANAPRASH: Sure cure for all bronchial troubles, and restorative.

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S
SAKTI OUSADHALAYA, DACCA
PROPRIETORS:
ADHYAKSHA MATHURAMOHAN, LALMOHAN AND PHANINDRAMOHAN MUKHOPADHAYA CHAKRAVORTY

FILM NEWS AND VIEWS

Right:
Jamuna plays the role of a shrew in Chitrarupa's "Suleh" in its third week at Taj Talkies

FORTHCOMING FILMS

'URVASHI' PROMISES SPECTACLE

Jayant Films' costume drama, based on the life of an 'apsara', holds promise of being a lavish production. This is the film in which Sadhona Bose, due to a difference of opinion with the makers, had to be replaced by another star. The choice fell on Suraiya, and it will be interesting to note how she interprets a role originally meant for the 'premiere danseuse' of the screen.

In addition to Suraiya. "Urvashi' contains versatile Shobhana Samarth, Prem Adib peer among actors, and Nayampalli. Babubhai Jani directed this photoplay which is ready for release.

*

"KRISHNA SUDAMA" GOES ON SETS

C. R. Dajaj and Ambalal Dave who have formed a partnership under the designation "National Artists", have launched their third venture—a mythological offering based on an incident revolving round the Lord Krishna.

"Krishna Sudama" will contain a cast of newcomers. Such a move is to be landed as it will bring to the screen new faces for which there is great need.

"National Artists" have acquired a large tract of land at Chembur whereon a studio is under construction. It is here that all their future productions will be shot. Let us wish Messrs. Dave and Bajaj well.

"AMEEREE" SCORES AT CALCUTTA

Associated Pictures' much-heralded "Ameeree", dealing with the lives of Bengal destitutes, seems to have started on a fairly successful run in Calcutta. Of it, Sarat Chandra Bose is reported to have said: ".... At last this fact is worthy of emphasis, that no other film to-day represents our modern age so correctly or reflects our political and social ideals as accurately as does 'Ameeree'...."

A CORRECTION

Owing to Acharya Productions' publicity agents sending to this office an advance report of the release of their film Paristan wherein it was stated that this particular picture had been released 'last Thursday', a notice to this effect was inserted in the Indian Screen section of the "Bombay Chronicle" of Saturday, January 12. It now transpires that the film is to be released "NEXT THURSDAY" i.e. on January 17. Hence the report sent to this office seems to have been premature.

I offer an apology to such of my readers as have, perhaps, been misled by the notice.

Publicity officers and agencies are kindly requested, when sending advance reports of new releases, to state the correct date of the release of a picture, instead of a vague reference such as 'last Thursday'.— SARDI.

CURRENT PHOTOPLAYS

New West End: 13th Week
MOGHUL LEGEND

Sorab Modi has given us, in his EK-DIN-KA-SULTAN, yet another of his lavish historical productions based on the legend of a 'bhisti' who was created king for a day as a reward for saving the life of one of the Moghul emperors.

Wasti plays the name role opposite Mehtab, the Modi favourite who enacts the role of a princess whose hand the 'bhisti' wins.

If you like spectacle and the Modi touch, this picture will no doubt, appeal to you.

*

Roxy: 2nd Week
FILMISTAN'S DART

Filmistan have shot another arrow from their new bow, in the shape of SHIKARI.

The male lead is played by Ashok Kumar, while the heart interest is supplied by newcomer Veera who seems to have found great favour with the studio moghuls. Another newcomer in the film is Paro.

Savak Vacha has directed this Gyan Mukerji story for which lyrics were composed by Gopal Singh Nepali. Kumar Sachin Deo Verman looked after the music.

*

Capitol: 6th Week
PRAKASH PRODUCT

The story of a joint Hindu family is divertingly told in HAMARA SANSAR. We are shown the different facets of life in the home of a humble Hindu family wherein resources are pooled for the benefit of every member.

Sushil Kumar, as the youngest son of the family, steals the picture from the rest of the cast which is headed by Umakant and Ranjana.

Sharad Shukla has directed the pleasing dance sequences in the film, while the general direction was in the hands of Shantikumar.

City Merchants To Observe 3 Days Hartal As Protest Against Govt. Move

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With a view to register an effective protest against the enforcement of and to impress upon the Government the necessity of withdrawing the Sales Tax Recovery as per notification published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 6-12-45, and which Act is shortly to be enforced and would strangle the middle class business, all the Commercial Associatois in Bombay and other markets have decided to observe "hartal" on 19, 20, and 21 January, 1946. The associations include: (1) Byculla Bhaji Bazar Vyapari Sangh, (2) Gold Mohar Market Merchants' Association, (3) The Bombay Onions and Potato Merchants and Commission Agents' Association, (4) The Bombay Kela (Plantains) Merchants, Association, (5) Kela Merchants' Corporation, Bombay, (6) Fulache (Flowers) Vyapari Association, Bombay, and (7) Fruit and Vegetable Merchants' Association Crawford Market Bombay etc.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Jan. 13,
BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. News (H) 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Variety 8-50 News (M) 9-0 News (G) 9-10 Programme Parade 9-15 Panditrao Nagarkar 9-40 Gajanan Karnad 10-0 Laxmibai Jadhav 11-0 AIR Orchestra 11-15 Ninu Muzumdar 11-30 Rafique Ghaznavi 11-45 Azmat Husain Khan:

12-45 p.m. News (M) 12-55 News (G) 12-55 News (H) 1-0 Music from the Film 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 2-30 Children's Half-Hour 4-20 Children's Programme 5-0 Nalini Rao 5-20 Ninu Muzumdar 5-35 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 5-55 Locals 6-0 Panditrao Nagarkar 6-30 News (E) 6-40 News (H) 6-45 Ninu Muzumdar 7-0 Gajanan Karnad (Violin) 7-15 Rafique Ghaznavi 7-30 Nalini Rao 7-45 Laxmibai Jadhav 8-15 News (M) 8-30 News (G) 8-45 Selections 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Pilu 9-45 The World of Science 10-0 Symphonic Music of England.

CUT-FACES COMPETITION

This competition is so simple and at the same time attractive that it will surely appeal to all those who take part in our competitions. There is not the least doubt that this competition will be found interesting by old as well as young of both the sexes, so we hope many of our readers will take part in it.

The two sets of illustrations one marked A, B, C,..... and the other numbered 1, 2, 3, ... show cut portions of faces. You are asked to pick out the two portions which when joined at the dotted lines make a complete face. You will get a prize if your combination for the faces correspond with those selected by us.

For example, the upper half of "H" is shown in No. "8". If the dotted line of "8" is placed exacity on that of "H" you would get the perfect face of a woman. In order to illustrate this the upper half of the face, as depicted in No. 8 is shown shaded in "H". Thus No. 8 is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 23rd January, 1946. subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon

2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered in any space will be disqualified

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

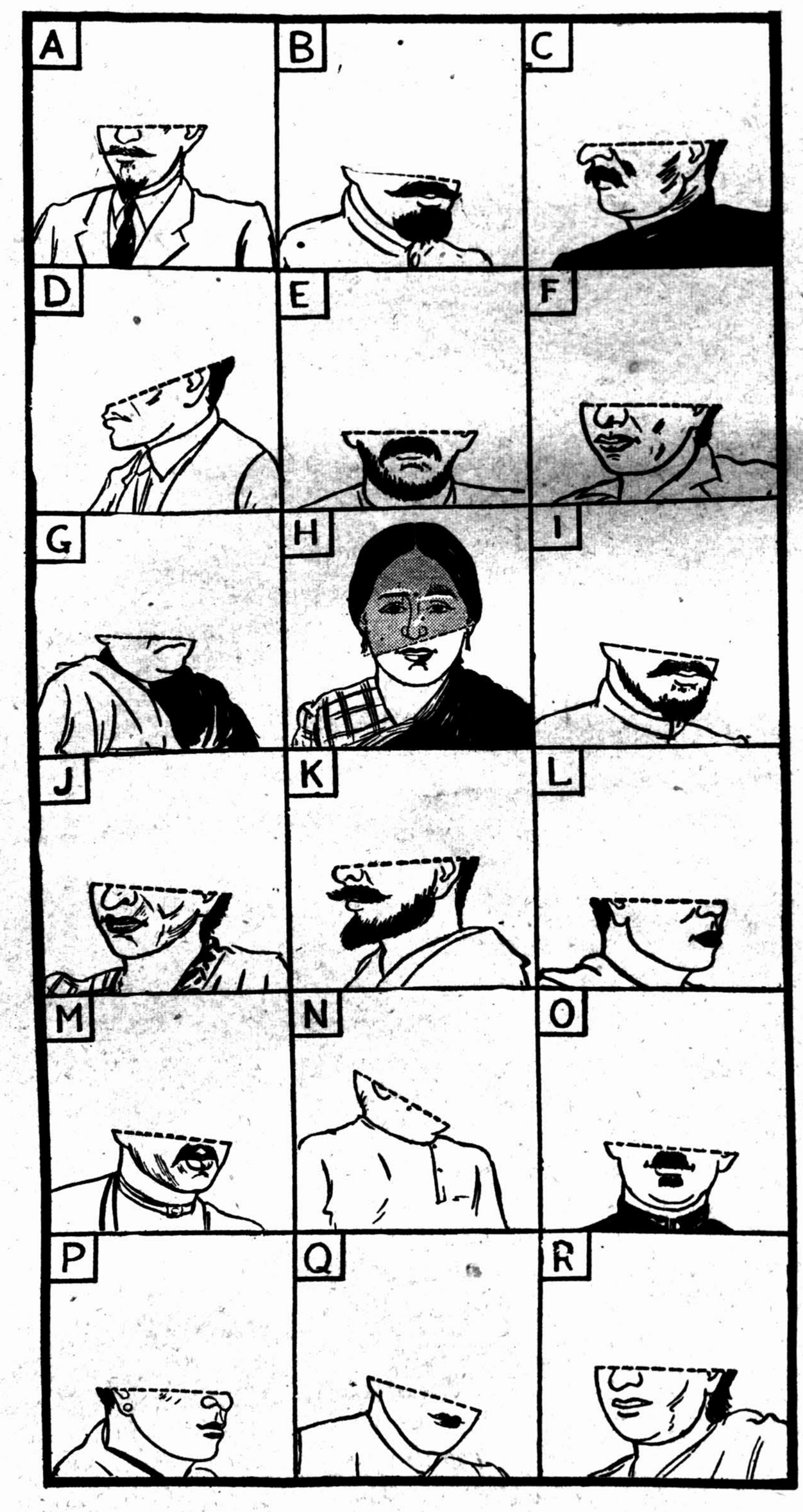
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.



ADDITIONAL ENTRY COUPONS PRICE TWO ANNAS FOR A SHEET CONTAINING EIGHT COUPONS

Closing Date WEDNESDAY 23RD JANUARY, 1946

Cut-Faces Competition . . . . . 8 / A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 23rd JANUARY 19.6

RUPEES 3,000 IN PRIZES

Cut-Faces Competition

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ADDITIONAL ENTRY COUPONS PRICE TWO ANNAS FOR A SHEET CONTAINING EIGHT COUPONS

Licence No. 6 dated 12th May 1941.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

We suggest Princes, I. C. S. and other Officers and pretty rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage, 7, Beadon Road, Lahore. 3052

Hundred young girls wishing Marriage and Correspondence. Full details. Introduction Bureau, Aligarh. 398

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Get London American degrees Education, Law, Engineering, Philosophy. Fee reasonable Bazmeatibba, Reg., Delhi. 9425

Wanted Candidates to qualify as Homoeopathic and Biochemic Doctors International Institute, Aligarh 398

Learn telegraphy at home. Practical course 144 pages Rs. two. Telegraphic Dummy 2|12|- Commercial Syndicate, Lahore. (460)

LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loan Agents to Gazetted Officers Apply to: Mahavir Chopra, 218, Sholapur Bazar, Poona 370

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for readily saleable Cambra (liquid) Suede Polishes Midland Agencies (India) Ltd., Ramgali, No. 3, Lahore. (6120)

Wanted Agents and Stockists for Embossers, and Stitching machines. Azad Company, Aligarh. 399

Wanted:— Agents for sale of our high quality cigarettes and pipe tobacco in every city and town. Write for samples and agency terms Oriental Tobacco Co., Cawnpore. (6111)

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Upto date II grade Independent Lathe Chucks (Manufactured by us) passed by Inspection dept. of Government are for sale size 6" to 20". Apply Messrs Shadi Engineering Works. G T Road, Batala 6091

Ice Cream. Made in two minutes with a great saving of Ice. Requisite Machine, obtainable from Associated Metal Industries. P. Box 118. Lahore at Rs. 16/- ex-factory Sialkot. Rebate at 12½ p. c. allowed to purchasers of 12 or more Machines, 25 p. c. price must accompany the order. (6139)

WANTED

Ambitious Ladies and Gents to take insurance as sideline. Free training and other facilities Apply R. S. Chowdhary, c/o. P.O. Box No. 611, Bombay 569

Wanted Typewriters, Standard or Portable, Communicate:— Bhatia & Co., 236, Kalbadevi Rd. (545)

****

2ND WEEK

RANJIT'S

Musical Comedy

CHAND CHAKORI

MUMTAZ SHANTI
SURENDRA

Director: KIDAR SHARMA

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4, 7 & 10.
Sun. Matinee 1-15

Ad. Booking:
10 to 11-30 & 4-30 to 6

AJIT RELEASE

****

PRAKASH'S
ENTERTAINING SOCIAL

HAMARA SANSAR

4, 6-45, 9-30
6TH WEEK
Mat. Sun. 1 p. m. **CAPITOL**
Ad. Booking:
9-30 to 12-30 & 5 to 7
(EVERGREEN Release)

TODAY 9-30 A.M.

DEEWAR

PRITHVI THEATRES' Stage Hit

Royal Opera House

****

AN IMMORTAL LOVE STORY!
JAMUNA Productions'
Record Smasher

RATTAN

Starring: SWARNALATA, WASTI, KARAN DIWAN, MANJU

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sat., Sun. 1 p.m.

Plans open. 10 to 12, 4 to 6 p.m.

DELIGHTING CROWDS AT

IMPERIAL

****

ITS STORY, MUSIC,
SONGS & MESSAGE
HAVE CAUGHT THE
IMAGINATION OF PICTURE-GOERS—

RANJIT'S
Thrilling Devotional

PRABHU-KA-GHAR

Starring: KHURSHID, TRILOKE KAPOOR, SULOCHANA CHATTERJI, BIPIN GUPTA,

Director: VAJAHAT MIRZA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10: Sun. Matinee 1-15
Advance Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30.
AHT Release

Viceroy For Direct Deal?

Request For Half Million Tons Of Rice For India

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (A.P.I.): A reliable source told United Press of America India Manager Mr. Stewart Hensley that India is expected to ask the Combined Food Board for approximately 500 000 tons of rice to ease India's rice shortage.

Although the Board is at present preparing to consider allocations of wheat and rice, the latter grain will be India's prime concern.

India's request is expected to be presented directly to the Board by Sir R. H. Hutchings, who arrives in Washington this week, despite the British desire that India's demands be channeled through the British Minister of Food, Sir Ben Smith, who then would take India's case before the board.

The source said the Viceroy had turned down London's proposal that Hutchings deal only with Sir Ben and not with the Board.

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PROF M. V KRISHNA RAO
COIMBATORE S. INDIA

CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 12

The market was nervous over the Ordinance issued to-day in connection with currency notes. The market opened at Rs. 440 for March delivery and advanced to Rs. 441 but declined to Rs. 436/8 on nervous selling and later steadied at Rs. 437/8.

The market rallied to Rs. 439 for March but declined to Rs. 437/8 on renewed selling. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. January	..... Rs.	431	8	0
I.C.C. March	.....	438	0	0
I.C.C. May	.....	448	0	0
I.C.C. July	.....	459	0	0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

	High	Low	Close
January	432/8	428	430/8
March	442/8	439/8	439/8
May	452	448/12	448/12
July	462	459	459/8

GOLD & SILVER

The Bombay Bullion Exchange was very nervous over the Bank notes Ordinance and no business was done. An urgent meeting of the Board was called to consider the situation. Privately some business in gold was reported at Rs. 87 to Rs. 92 while silver was nominaly quoted at Rs. 139. Dealers are awaiting the decision of the Directors who are discussing the possible effect on the market.

The Board decided to keep the market closed till to-morrow when 1.30 p.m. there will be renewed meeting. Provisionally rates for Silver minimum Rs. 136 and maximum Rs. 140. Gold minimum Rs. 81 and maximum Rs. 85 were fixed with a view to close open business.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.	
January	24.31—05
March	24.56—05
March highest (11-55 am)	24.66+05
March lowest (2-55 pm)	24.53—08
May	24.49—08
July	24.29—06
October	23.66—18
December	23.62—17
January	23.58—17
Middling Spot	25.25—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	24.53—11
May	24.50—10
July	24.31—12
October	23.68—18
December	23.64—17
Middling Spot	24.30+10

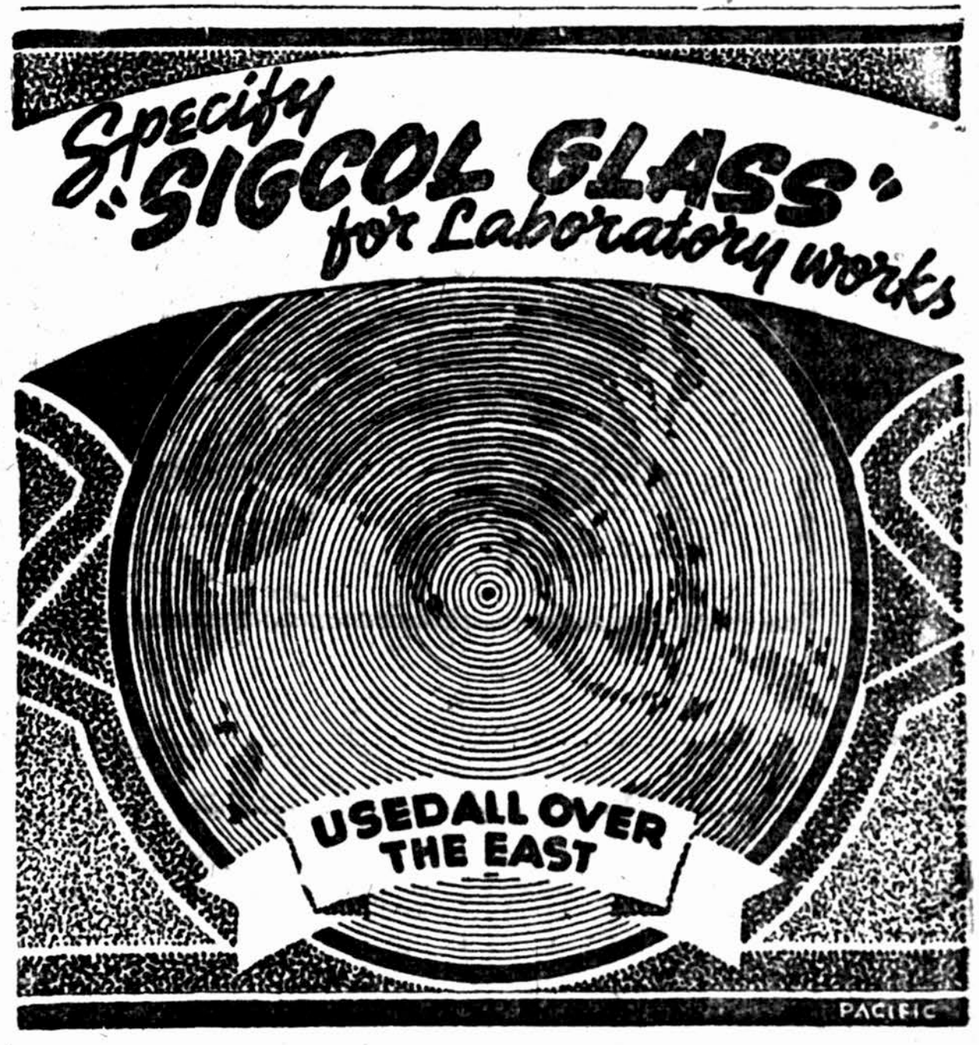
NEW YORK COTTON
NOON CALL

March	24.64
May	24.62
July	24.43

SUSPECT IN MURDER CASE DISCHARGED

Mr. Kanji Gangji Sojpal who was arrested in connection with the Marwadi murder case was discharged by Mr. F. D. Kanga, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, on Friday.

The C. I. D. police stated in their application for discharge that there was no evidence to connect Sojpal with the murder of the deceased Marwari. The Magistrate therefore discharged him.



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I.M.S. OFFICER ON DEATH OF JOGA SINGH

Admits He Did Not Weigh Statements In Summary Of Evidence

DELHI CANTONMENT, Jan. 12. (A.P.I.): Captain M. P. Misra of the I.M.S., who gave evidence for the prosecution before the I.N.A. Court Martial trying Captain Burhanuddin, said to-day that when he gave his summary of evidence two months ago on the death of Joga Singh, he did not fully weigh everything.

Captain Misra gave this reply when the President, Brigadier Cariappa, pointed out that witness had stated in his summary of evidence that Joga Singh died of shock consequent upon excessive beating, while in his statement before the court witness said that he could not tell the cause of Joga Singh's death.

Captain Misra said that after thinking over the matter for two months, he decided that he would not be justified in stating on oath what he had stated in his summary of evidence, because he had not examined the man before the beating nor did he carry out a postmortem examination.

Capt. Misra's cross-examination was continued to-day by Counsel for defence, Mr. Nuruddin Ahmed. Witness said that the kind of beating that was given to Joga Singh might not necessarily result in the death of a healthy. normal person.

The rope to which Joga Singh was tied might have been six feet above the ground. In the beginning Joga Singh's feet were six to twelve inches off the ground but afterwards during the rope sagged and witness though Joga Singh's feet were touching the ground.

Joga Singh started shouting with the first stroke which was given to him. He made violent efforts to dodge and avoid the blows. After the beating he tried to turn a somersault.

HOT TEA AFTER BEATING

DEFENCE COUNSEL:—Is it a fact that Joga Singh made noise out of proportion to the beating which was given?

ANS.:—I cannot say that, but he certainly made a lot of noise.

Q.:—After the punishment hot tea was given to the deserters?

ANS.:—Yes.

JUDGE ADVOCATE, MAJOR RUSE: You are suggesting that tea was given to Joga Singh. I should like that point clarified.

WITNESS:—Tea was given to all of them except Joga Singh. Witness said that after the beating, Kaviraj and Tek Bahadur were immediately carried to the hospital. He thought that Gul Anwar was also admitted. Dil Bahadur was not admitted. Dil Bahadur and Gul Anwar could walk about after the bating. Kaviraj, the weakest of the deserters, was discharged after two or three weeks, while Gul Anwar and Tek Bahadur were discharged within three or four days.

SUGGESTIONS TO WITNESS

Q.:—The burises and abrasions which you say were not sufficient to cause death in the ordinary course? Flogging on the buttocks is administered as punishment to prisoners in India and elsewhere with much thicker sticks and canes than the sticks which you say were used in beating Joga Singh.

WITNESS:—Ordinarily a man struck on the buttocks is less liable to succumb than one struck on other parts of the body like the chest, abdomen, or the head.

Q.:—When you gave your summary of evidence (towards the end of October or the beginning of November) you were told the substance of the statements made by two or three other witnesses in this case?

ANS.:...Certain things which I did not remember were suggested to me, but I have not given them in my statement made in the court.

Witness said, "efforts were made to suggest to me to say things which I did not remember".

NO MISTAKE

Witness said that he did not know whether there was a postmortem report about Joga Singh In his hospital there was no arrangement for postmortem examination. All medical cases were treated in his hospital, but cases requiring extensive surgical operations were sent to the Japanese hospital.

Q.:—You know that Joga Singh was sent to the Japanese hospital?

WITNESS:—You mean his body? If so, I do not know.

Mr. NURUDDIN AHMED: My position is that Joga Singh did not die on the spot. I put it to you that it is possible to make a mistake about the death of a man on a cursory examination, such as the one you made.

WITNESS:—I carried out a careful examination and I am definite that I did not make a mistake.

VAGUE MEMORY

Cross-examined further, witness said that he examined the pulse, the heart and the lungs for signs of respiration, and the eyes without the aid of a stethoscope. It was possible that the pulse of a person might be so weak that it might not be felt and still the heart might be functioning. It was also possible for the heart beat to be so faint as to be imperceptible even to an experienced medical officer without the aid of a stethoscope and yet the man might be alive.

Q.:—Are you still a prisoner of war?

ANS.:—I do not think I have been released. I do not know what exactly I am (laughter).

Witness said that he could move about the city and meet his friends and he went home on leave. At the time he gave his summary of evidence he did not enjoy those privileges.

Witness said that his memory of the incident was vague. Certain suggestions were made at the summary of evidence to refresh his memory. He did not agree that it was due to those suggestions that he was able to make the statement which he made in the court.

Re-examined by Major Surita, counsel for prosecution, witness said that as far as he knew, the usual army practice of having medical inspection before punishment was not carried out in the case of the five deserters.

SUMMARY NOT CORRECT

PRESIDENT, BRIGADIER CARIAPPA:—You say in your summary of evidence that you knew the five deserters personally as you had attended upon them as medical officer. In your statement in the court you say that you knew three of them, while you could have just recognised the other two as belonging to the Bahadur Group. What is correct?

WITNESS: What I said in the summary of evidence is not correct. What I said before the court is correct.

PRESIDENT:—The other big discrepancy I notice is in regard to the number of strokes administered to the deserters. You say in the summary of evidence that Joga Singh had ten strokes, the next man had five and the third man four. You were quite precise.

In your statement before the court you say that you do not remember how many strokes were given to each.

WITNESS:—What I said in the summary of evidence is not correct.

THE TWO VERSIONS

PRESIDENT:—What then was the reason why you gave those numbers so precisely? Was it the result of suggestions made to refresh your memory?

ANS.:—Yes.

The President asked why witness had stated in the summary of evidence that he was convinced Joga Singh had died of shock consequent upon excessive beating while being suspended on a rope under a very hot sun.

In his statement before the court witness said that he did not know the cause of Joga Singh's death.

WITNESS:—When I gave my summary of evidence I did not fully weigh everything.

After thinking over the matter for two months since I gave the summary of evidence, I decided that I would not be justified in stating on oath that Joga Singh's death was due to shock consequent upon excessive beating and prolonged suspension, because I had not examined the man before the beating nor did I carry out a post-mortem examination.

STICKS AS EXHIBITS

Questioned by the Judge Advocate, witness said that eighty or ninety men administered the beating. The number of strokes given was approximately five or more per man.

A number of sticks of various sizes were produced and witness was asked to select a representative collection of them similar to those used in beating the deserters. Witness chose five of the sticks, including two produced yesterday by counsel for defence.

The Judge Advocate announced amidst laughter that the sticks chosen would be "wrappedup, signed by the President and attached to the proceedings as an exhibit".

The court adjourned "sine die", pending return of the accused after appearance before the Lahore High Court in connection with the Hebeas Corpus petition moved on his behalf.

Case Against Capt. Rashid

NO REFERENCE TO KAKUDA

Further prosecution evidence was recorded in the case against Capt. Abdul Rashid in the fourth I. N. A. Court Martial today.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel, Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, witness Sharifullah said that he did a recruit's test in his regiment but failed. He attended classes all the time he was a recruit and continued to do so after being posted to his battalion. As he was an illterate the lessons he took had no effect on him.

Q. Did you sign your name in English in your first summary of evidence?

Ans. I can only sign by name with great difficulty.

Witness said that he mentioned the name of the Japanese soldier—Kakuda in his summary of evidence. The court examined the summary and recorded there was no reference to the name of Kakuda in it.

Witness denied that he was a Lance Naik in 1942 in the I. N. A. He did not know how much money had had when he left the hospital in Singapore before he started the tea shop. He sustained a bullet wound five days before the fall of Singapore at an action in Johor Baru

Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan: Who was the O. C. of the hospital where you were treated?

Witness: I do not know. I did not recognise anybody in the hospital because there was a lot of bombardment going on and there was confusion.

I was in the civil general hospital

Q. Who was the Doctor who treated you?

Ans. No Doctor ever attended anybody in the hospital. We were all just lying there.

To a further question witness replied that he remained in the hospital even though there were no Doctors to treat because the hospital building was more comfortable. All the wounded used to dress their wounds themselves. The hospital staff had fled.

Every unit, witness said, had its own hospital. His unit hospital was some distance away and was underfire.

Q. Is it a fact that Johar Baru is fifteen miles away from Singapore?

Ans. I do not know.

Witness said he did not know how far was New Delhi from cantonment.

When he was wounded he was advised by some men of the combined general hospital to go to the civil hospital for treatment as there was no arrangement at the combined general hospital for treatment.

SCARS EXAMINED

The court examined the scar on the leg of the witnesses said to have been caused by the bullet wound. Certain scars on the witness' knees were also examined. Those scars witness said, were the results of wounds he sustained when he was pushed down by the accused.

Defence counsel submitted that those scars might well be the results from a sore. He said he might require the presence of the witness again so that the defence could get the scars examined by a doctor.

The court questioned the witness to reconcile his two statements made during his evidence, namely that he was in hiding selling tea till the end of 1943 and he was arrested by the accused during the middle of March 1943.

Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, defence counsel submitted that the question should not be put. Only such questions as were necessary to clear up ambiguity should be put The defence had elicited certain points which were in its favour and it should not be prejudiced The court sustained the objection and the question was not put.

Sub. Ahmed Khan whose cross-examination was adjourned yesterday was examined today. He said that he was never produced before Capt. Rashid during his ten days detention in the concentration camp. He never saw anybody being tortured by the accused.

Sep. Jamsher Khan, the fifth prosecution witness, said that he first met Capt. Rashid in the naval base camp, Singapore. The accused was then the company commander of the regiments machinegun compony. After they all became POWS witness became the commandant of the camp. Capt. Rashid asked the POWS to join the I. N. A. and that if they did not do so, he said he would compel then to do so by force.

Witness added that one day the accused together with a Japanese named Kakuda came to him. The accused had a paper with him and asked the witness to sign on it and enrol in the I. N. A. to fight the British. Witness refused to sign whereupon Capt. Rashid asked the Japanese to beat him. The Japanese gave him a thorough beating with a stick on his back and on the front of his thighs. "I was not hurt at all" witness said.

Further asked to explain how he was beaten by the Japanese, witness said that he was beaten till he fell unconscious. After some time Capt. Rashid again brought witness a paper and wanted him to sign on it. He did not know what was written on the paper but to save his life he signed on it. He was posted to the field force. I. N. A. and sent to Bidadari camp. After that he never saw the accused.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Abdul Aziz Khan, witness described that Farar Park meeting and Indian POWS were handed over to Mohan Singh

"The Japanese used to say" witness said, "they had no such institution as Prisoners of War. They either made them fight or shot them. Those who did not consent to fight for them were sent off to far off islands.'

Further Cross-Examination of the witness was postponed till Monday The Court adjourned till Monday.

160 Killed: 200 Injured In Jetties' Collapse

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12 (A.P.I.): Nearly 160 Gangasagar pilgrims were killed, and about 200 others injured as a result of temporarily constructed jetties collapsing in the river at Diamond Harbour, 46 miles from Calcutta, twice in the course of the day today, according to a report received here.

Official confirmation of the report is lacking.

He Enriched Gujerati Literature

Glowing Tributes To Kavi Nanalal At City Meeting

To mourn the death of Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi, the great Gujarat poet, a meeting was held at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Mr. K. M. Munshi presiding.

Sir H. V. Divetia said that Gujarat had lost renowned and a greatest contemporary poet. He explained the distinctive services rendered by Dr Nanalal to modern Indian literature and how his writings had captured the imagination of Gujarat.

Mr. Nagindas T Master, Ex-Mayor of Bombay said that Nanalal's death occurred on Wednesday night at Ahmedabad. Mr. Nanalal took his M. A degree in 1901 and was appointed Professor in 1904. He left the professorship to join Mahatmaji and, later owing to differences of opinion severed his connection. He died at the age of 69.

Mr. Chandravadan Mehta explained how many of his poems reflected his deep interest in political and social affairs. His poems supplied a well-blended mixture of politics and entertainment of a very high class. He was a professor in the Raj Kumar College at Rajkot when he resigned during the outbreak of the Non-Co-operation Movement. He was the originator of blank verses. He also wrote lyrics based on old Gujarat.

Mr. Hirilal Bharucha and Mr. Muni Jin Vijayji explained how the poet devoted 25 years of his life solely for literature and how he encouraged and inspired young writers. The meeting was held in a manner becoming the greatness of the writer.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that Nanalal was an ardent Congressman but he differed strongly with Mahatmaji and became a hostile critic. His lyrics had found a permanent place in Gujarat literature, and he was the originator of blank verses in Gujarati Poetry. His works were translated into other languages by his admirers. His works was a real good contribution to Gujarat literature Gujarat had lost a well-known Kavi, and they all deeply mourned his loss.

OVER MILLION U. S. WORKERS TO WALK OUT?

Truman Tries To Avert Strikes In Steel, Electricity And Meat Packing Industries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12. (Reuter): President Truman is attempting to avert the threatened steel strike involving 700,000 men which will directly affect a vast majority of Americans.

Today he is to have a conference at the White House with the chief of the Congress of Industrial Organisation. Mr. Philip Murray and the head of United States Steel Corporation. Mr. Benjamin Fairless.

The mass strike of steel workers is scheduled to begin at midnight on Sunday (local time).

Mr. Philip Murray announced last night that Conference between the Steel Workers' Union and United States Steel Corporation, was now at a deadlock with no reasonable hope of a settlement in the offing. Mr. Murray added that the Union had reduced the original demands for extra 25 cents hourly to 20 cents, but the "wholly inadequate" counter-proposal of the Steel Company was 15 cents.

This possible stoppage is the first of three big-scale strikes planned for next week—the others are, electricity industry workers, on Tuesday: and meatpackers, on Wednesday.

These strikes involve a walkout of more than 1,000,000 (one million) workers.

Jawahar To Tour Frontier

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 12. (A. P. I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will leave for Lucknow to-night to attend the meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee. He will return to Allahabad on the fourteenth morning and then proceed to Delhi on fifteenth January in connection with the work of the INA Defence Committee. He will stay at Delhi for about five days.

Pandit Nehru intends to go on a week's tour of N. W. F. P. after his stay at Delhi.

Born Of Distress, But Shorn Of All Reason!

Shaikh Abdullah On Pakistan Cry: Reforms Policy In Indian States Exposed

BOMBAY, Friday.

The grant of halting reforms in Indian States was criticised by Shaikh Abdullah of Kashmir, President of the National Conference in the course of an exclusive interview to a representative of the "Chronicle" to-night.

The Kashmir leader characterized the cry of Pakistan as one born of distress, but now stripped of all reason.

Referring to the Indian States problems he said:—

"The Indian States problems are closely linked up with those of British India. They are common both to British India and Indian States.

"The British are well aware of the position. Lord Wavell in a recent speech indicated the two lines of defence on which British Imperialism could rely. The first line of defence lies in the question of the Congress-League understanding, with the implication of Hindu-Muslim unity. The second line of defence rests on the position of the Princes who, in the eyes of British Imperialism, should be safeguarded.

"With such a prospect before the people of India, it is necessary both for the people of British India and those of the Indian States to co-ordinate and merge the movements into a single channel. In order to do this, the people's organisations in the States should be strengthened.

BASIC PROBLEM

The problem of the people in the States is primarily one of removing autocracy and establishing full responsible government. That object cannot be achieved unless a united front is offered by the people.

After the States' People's Conference at Udaipur I feel that the people in the States are now awakened more than ever before. There is now a more widespread political consciousness among them. It is true that sentiments have lately played a great part in the politics of the country, particularly in British India. Take the instance of the cry of Pakistan. It was born of distress. Now it is stripped of all reason. The question before the Muslims will be whether the realization of Pakistan is a blessing to them. I personally think that Pakistan will not help the Muslim masses but hinder them in their struggle for political and economic emancipation. In our State this question, however, does not arise, because an overwhelming majority of the people are Muslims and there is no need to fear Hindu domination."

FALLACY OF REFORMS

Adverting to the question of the grant of reforms in the States, Shaikh Abdullah said that it was halting half-hearted and completely inadequate. He suspected that there was a uniform policy followed by the Rulers of all the States and that policy might have been chalked out by the Chamber of Princes. If some half-hearted reforms were introduced in a State, they were usually rendered ineffective by the enforcement of a number of restrictions.

Citing the example of Kashmir, he pointed out that the Maharaja of Kashmir appointed two Ministers last year, from a panel of six elected members. One of them happened to belong to the National Conference. Though he was a popular Minister, he was made to function, unlike his other colleagues in the Council without an independent secretariat under his administrative control. And he was given a portfolio which in war time was worse than useless. He was Minister for Public Works and Local Self-Government. But as a Minister-in-Charge of Public Works, he could do precious little because of the scarcity of materials. He was asked to look after the State property in British India!

MINISTER WITHOUT POWER

As Minister-in-Charge of Local Self-Government, he was perhaps, Shaikh Abdullah said, suspected of contact with rural people and as such "panchayats" were removed from his purview. Only Municipalities and Town Area Committees were under him. But even here the power to take action against incompetent and undesirable executives lay in the hands of Government and not in the hands of the Minister concerned. It was possible for the State to put a popular Minister in charge of a portfolio under which he could come into contact with the masses and really serve them. But here was an instance, the Kashmir leader added, where the State was paying lip service to the principle of introducing reforms without giving any real and substantial powers and privileges to the elected Ministers to save the people.

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KRISHNAVENI:

I have been for some time using Rita which has a fine smell and refreshed the mind. I can state without hesitation that Rita is the hair tonic par excellence that prevents falling hair and grows new hair. It is my opinion that Rita is second to none compared to the hair tonics imported from foreign count ies.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE

Appeal From 60 Rejected Candidates

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nearly 60 out of 90 rejected candidates by the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board have filed appeals before the Central Parliamentary Board, it is learnt reliably. Four of the appeals are for the Bombay Legislative Council and 56 for the Assembly.

Among the appellants are Sir Ali Mohd. Khan Dehlavi, Sir Abdul Latif Haji Hazrat Khan, Mr. A. A. Jasdanwala and Mrs. Shuffi Tayabji. Rejected candidates from Panchmahals and Broach constituencies have appealed en-bloc.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11 (A.P.I.): Syed Abdullah Brelvi, Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and outgoing president of the A.I.N.E.C. has sent a telegram to Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" congratulating him on his uncontested election as President of the A I N. E. C.

"HARIJAN" BAN LIFTED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12. (A.P.I.): The ban imposed by the District Magistrate in 1942 on the publication of the "Harijan" and Allied weeklies of Mahatma Gandhi has been lifted. A letter to this effect has been received by Mr. Jivanji Desai, Manager of the Navjivan Press, where these weeklies were published.

Mr. Desai is making arrangements for the publication of the "Harijan" weeklies as soon as possible.

FIVE LAKHS FOR ELECTION

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12. (A. P. I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel during his four days stay here will have a busy programme.

To-day he will be engaged mainly with the selection of candidates for the Gujarat seats of the Bombay Provincial Assembly. The Gujarat Provincial Parliamentary Board meets this afternoon to consider the candidates and the list of the selected candidates will be forwarded to the Central Board meeting in Delhi on Jan. 16.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee meets to-morrow with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the chair. The Millowners' Association here has arranged a function at which a purse of about rupees five lakhs will be presented to Sardar for the election fund.

Sardar Patel has a heavy programme on Monday. He will visit the Sabarmati Ashram where the Kasturba Memorial Training Class is being conducted and later will preside over the meeting of the Maha Gujarat Khadi Mandal. Sardar Patel will conclude the day with a public meeting to be held under the auspices of the city Congress.

Sardar Patel according to the present arrangement is expected to leave for Delhi on January 16 by plane to be there in time for the meeting of the Central Parliamentary Board.

M.P.'s Meet Punjab Congress Leaders

LAHORE, Jan. 12. (A.P.I.): The British Delegation commenced their talks with the Punjab Congress leaders at 3-15 p.m. in the Working Committee room, Bradlaugh Hall, Secretariat of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee.

Lord Chorley who was the first to arrive, was received by Lala Bhimsen Sacher and Mr. Virendra, M.L.A.

The other delegates arrived later and were conducted to the Committee room.

The Congress leaders present at the talks included Lala Bhimsen Sachar, former leader of the Congress Assembly Party, Dewan Chaman Lal M.L.A. (Central), Seth Sudarshan M.L.A. (former chief whip of the Congress Assembly Party, Sardar Pratap Singh, General Secretary of the P.P.C.C., Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru M.L.A. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Mr. Virendra, M.L.A., Lala Kedarnath Segal, Prof. Abdul Majid Khan, Sardar Gopalsingh Qaymi, Lala Devraj Sethi and Syed Habib.

A white bordered big sketch of Azad Hindustan with 'Jai Hind' slogan engraved on it in blue and red and a tri-colour flag implanted in its centre, was drawn up in front of Bradlaugh Hall which was built in 1905 in memory of Mr. Bradlaugh, Member of Parliament, who championed the cause of India in Parliament. A big tri-coloured flag also fluttered on the top of the Hall.

NETAJI'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

ALLAHABAD, January 10 (API): The Allahabad city Congress Committee has decided to celebrate the fiftieth birthday Golden Jubilee of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose on January 23, 1946.

The celebrations on the occasion will include firing of fifty cracker bombs, lighting of fifty lamps at the houses of individuals and 50,000 lamps in the city and offering of 50,000 flowers on a life-size portrait of Netaji.

The day will start with Prabhat pheries and flag salutation in the morning, rally of volunteers. A public meeting in the evening and illuminations, torchlight procession and a variety show in the night.

The city Congress committee has also sent invitations to Messrs. Shah Nawaz Khan, P K Sehgal and G S Dhillon to attend the celebration on January 23.

The city Congress Committee will also start a "Jai Hind" fund on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee the proceeds of which will go towards an INA Camp to be opened here shortly.

Our New Delhi Letter

PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION IN CAPITAL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

The British Parliamentary Delegation arrived here from London on Saturday last.

Dictionary meaning of the word Delegation is "entrusting of authority to deputy." According to this meaning the Delegation should have the authority of the British Parliament behind it. This, the Delegation says, it has, but this authority is confined to live in India for a month and learn all about India. The Delegation has also been authorised to extend its hand of friendship and offer goodwill to the Princes and people of India.

Referring to Dictionary again I find that the word "goodwill" means "privilege granted by seller of business, of trading as recognised successor." Does it therefore mean that the Delegation has come out to India to settle the terms of "goodwill"; the British Government having decided to sell out its governance of India. The talk, the members of the Delegation had with the Pressmen of New Delhi on Sunday last does not, however indicate that possibility.

One Common Objective

Members of the Delegation are not a team; because a team must think aline and work as one man. They are not even a coalition, because a coalition must have one single objective, one single policy and one single programme. Or perhaps I am mistaken. The Delegation has one common objective, namely to defraud India of her Birthright—Freedom.

The Leader of the Delegation, Professor Richards has a keen sense of humour. When the Delhi-exiled Lieutenant of C. R. Santanam, asked the Delegation whether they had read all the newspaper cutting about themselves, Professor Richards promptly replied: "Yes that was one thing which kept us from going ill on our plane out to India." The Press Conference roared with laughter, and Santanam did not attempt a second question.

"Will you visit Indian Jails?" was another question. "Yes", said Professor Richards, "provided they did not keep us there." More laughter. "Do anyone of you know any of Indian languages?" was the third question. "No, but one of us knows a language which is very much akin to one of the ancient languages of India," replied Professor Richards. Peals of more laughter. These flashes of humour put the pressmen at ease, but did not prevent them from their pointed questions on vital issues.

"They Swear That They Come With Open Minds—Open At Both Ends"!

(By Our Special Correspondent)

Open Minds

The Delegation is not of one mind; if it has any mind at all. Sorensen, for instance, frankly confessed that he had not an open mind. In fact, he said that his mind was already made up. He had formed certain propositions and had come out to India to have them confirmed. He, further more, emphasised the importance of economic, communal and social problems facing India. All the rest, on the other hand, swore on their honour that they had absolutely open minds —open even at both the ends.

The members of the Delegation were all united on one issue; namely to see India free. In fact, the conservative Earl of Munster declared that there was no difference of opinion amongst them on the issue of India. His Lordship disclosed that the present Rulers of Britain and India had the same policy for India as that of Mr. Churchill's Government. Sorensen did not protest. He acquiesced. His Lordship spoke the truth and the whole truth and nothing but the truth. It is the same old 'record', only the gramophone is changed. Churchill was brutally frank and blurted out the truth. We all hated him for that. Attlee and Sorensen say the same thing but say it hedged with high sounding words. "We stand for the freedom of the whole human race," declares Sorensen. We start thumping the tables.

The trouble however is that people of Asia, Africa and Indonesia are not regarded as members of the human race and so the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms do not apply to them. Earlier we realise the truth the better for all of us.

No "Question"

Another truth-sayer was Godfrey Nicholson, a Tory of Tories sitting next to Sorensen at the Press Conference. There are about four hundred million people in India and there is no other part of the world with such a large population, where there are so few political prisoners", declared Nicholson. Sorensen grinned but neither he nor any of his Labour Colleagues challenged the statement.

"The statement that India was a vast concentration camp did not fit in with facts" added the same colleague of Sorensen. Sorensen and his Labour collegues kept their calm and looked the other way.

"The Press in India is more free than anywhere else in the World;" further added the light of the Tory Party. Sorensen, probably did not hear his colleague but all Labour and Liberal members of the Delegation remained cool, calm and collected and did not say, as is often reported from London; "QUESTION." Either the words had lost their meaning or words had lost their reason.

The members of the Delegation said that during their stay in India, they will examine expert witnesses and form their own opinions. Of course, they will. Some of them had formed their opinions before they came out to India. The Delegation visited beggars colony in Delhi on Monday afternoon, probably to collect material for another "MOTHER INDIA."

Have the Delegation any message for India. None, unless one were to refer to the Cripps Offer as modified by the second Wavell Plan. Is there anything the British people or the British Government does not know about India? None, for their agents, paid and unpaid have put them wise.

On every conceivable thing, Indian, including the "PHUKA" practice. The only explanation of the Delegation's visit to India could therefore be to convince Sorensen, if such convincing was needed, that there are numberless parties and leaders in India and in some cases there are leaders but no followers; that social evils are far greater than political grievances, that economic exploitation of Indian by Indian surpasses the British exploitation and that the communal walls have totally obscured the light of human kindness. One could see how the mind of India's great friend and ally, Sorenson was working when he emphasised the importance of social, economic and communal problems.

For Benefit Of Sorensen

Sorensen was visibly unmoved when his leader, Professor Richards, referred to India as a sub-continent, having greater diversity of religions, cultures and languages than even the continent of Europe. Professor Richards referred to "conflicts" in India but comforted the people of this country by adding that similar conflicts existed in his own country. Professor Richards was never tired of reminding his Tory colleagues that they had been routed some six months ago and that after nearly one hundred years peaceful struggle, the workers of Great Britain had become the Rulers of Great Britain and of the British Empire. Yes the Tories might have been routed, but not their policy and programme, as far as the non-European Empire countries were concerned. Tory policy and principles still govern India.

The Delegation is a huge joke, recently declared Pandit Nehru. Yes, it is joke, but it is very expensive joke. To-day the Delegation is quitting the Viceroy's House. Some patriotic people in New Delhi have been rushing about to put them up with them. In India even failing at an examination is a qualification. Putting up the members of British Parliament is more than that.

R.A.F. Bonfire

How did the R.A.F. boys celebrated their Christmas in New Delhi? Very well, I should say. It was a very cheerful Christmas, if one were to judge by fires that were lighted. In Britain, people are supposed to sit round a fire. Logs of wood were used in the olden days; so we learn from Dickens' novels. There were no logs of wood in New Delhi, unless one were to talk figuratively. And it was the first Christmas after six years of war. What did the R.A.F. boys do? They used furniture instead of logs of wood. About two hundred chairs, quite a number of beds and small tables were used to light Christmas fire. It was great fun and every one enjoyed so tremendously

The "Natives" also sometime indulge in similar celebrations. They also burn wooden things during "Holi" or "Lodi" festivals. Some twenty years ago quite a large quantity of foreign cloth was burned. But natives are so crude and clumsy. To be modern, they should burn teak or Mahagony furniture. That should so impress the members of the British Parliamentary Delegation that they might actually recommend India for self-rule. 'Beat an Englishman at his own game,' is a very old saying. One snag, however is that burning of furniture costs money and everyone is not so fortunately placed as R.A.F. boys.

THE INDIAN 'MUTINY' OF 1857

(Continued from Page 8)

reduced to beggary. But under the Badshahi Government Indian artisans will exclusively be employed in the services of the Kings, the Rajas, and the rich, and this will beyond doubt ensure their prosperity. Therefore, these artisans ought to renounce the service of the English and assist the 'Mujahiddins' engaged in the war, and thus be entitled both to secular and eternal happiness.

Section V: Regarding Pundits and Fakirs:—Pundits and Fakirs being the guardians of Hindu and Muhammedan religions respectively and the European being the enemies of both religions, and as at present a war is raging against the English for the sake of religion, the Pundits and Fakirs are bound to present themselves to me, and take their share in the holy war, otherwise they will stand condemned according to the tenets of the 'Shariat' and the 'Shastras'; but if they come, they will, when the Badshahi Government is well-established, receive rent free lands. "Lastly, be it known to all that whoever of the abovenamed classes, shall, after the circulation of this 'Ishtahar', still clings to the British Government, all his estates shall be confiscated and his property plundered, and he himself with his whole family, shall be imprisoned, and ultimately put to death."

There is, we believe, no need to apologise for this long quotation; its relevance is patent. The 'Ishtahar' catalogues the grievances and discontents of the different sections of the people, and also sketches the outlines of the new order the rebels desired and aspired to establish through the insurrection. The 'Ishtahar' unveils the sources of strength as also the limitations of the rebellion.

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Wheels Of Peace Are Humming Again

(Continued from Page 7)

old tractors taken from private owners for common use.

But while the immediate outlook is grim, UNRRA experts believe that the more distant prospects of the country are very bright. They forecast a remarkable improvement in Yugoslav agriculture and a vast increase in yield and quality of all types of agricultural produce.

Austrian TUC Demands Nationalisation of Mines.

The nationalisation of Austria's mines, power plants and key industries as well as a thoroughgoing land reform has been demanded by the Austrian Trade Union Congress (Oesterreichische Gewerkschaftsbund) in a memorandum addressed to Herr Leopold Eigl, the newly elected Chancellor, and to the three political parties of Austria.

The memorandum calls for the immediate reintroduction of the trade union and social service legislation in force before Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss became dictator of Austria in 1934, and drafting of new social service legislation covering national insurance and old age pensions.

Unemployment insurance for agricultural workers, work schemes for disabled ex-servicemen, and compensation for the victims of Nazi terror are also urged.

The Austrian T. U. C. has a present membership of over 500,000, largely concentrated in Vienna. The general council consists of 14 Socialists, one Communist and one member of the Catholic Peoples' Party.

The question of nationalisation versus private enterprise is likely to be one of the most controversial issues to be debated by the newly elected Austrian parliament.

French Perfumers Prepare World Come-Back.

More than 1,100 French perfumers are preparing a come-back on the world market.

In spite of shortage of raw materials, worn and out-dated machinery and the lack of necessary ingredients such as alcohol, delicate colonial essences and fixatives, the big perfume manufacturers are making a tremendous effort to recapture their export trade, especially in Britain, the United Stated, Holland, India, Russia and the French colonies.

In normal times the industry employs 20,000 workers and before the war its net profits amounted to an average of 400,000,000 francs (26,667,000 rupees) a year. During the occupation, exports were almost entirely restricted to Germany; but in 1942, partly owing to greatly increased prices, the total value of exports was 563,000,000 francs (36,867,000 rupees).

In the same year, net profits of the manufacturers of the raw materials in the Grasse district where flowers are grown and essences distilled from them on a large scale, amounted to 600,000,000 francs (40,000,000 rupees), while the net profits of the perfume dealers themselves totalled 3,500,000,000 francs (233,334,000 rupees).

Today, all perfumery is subject to a 25 per cent luxury tax; but there is still a large sale for it throughout the country and especially in centres where American troops are stationed.

For many G.I.'s, it is said, Paris is the town of the "three C's"—Casino de Paris, Cognac and Chanel. Almost any day since the Liberation, a long queue of G. I.'s has waited outside Chanel's shop for the well-known Chanel No. 5 perfume. An average size bottle of this costs about 400 francs (27 rupees). Another perfume much in demand by G. I.'s is Caron's "Nuit de Noel" (Christmas night) which was also one of the most popular perfumes after the last war and which now costs 200 francs (13 Rs.) for a bottle which in 1938 would have cost 300 francs (20 rupees).

The price of some perfumes is increased by their presentation. Good bottles are one of the perfumers' major difficulties and many of them now insist that any would-be purchaser returns an empty bottle in exchange for a new one.

Schiaparelli, for instance, whose perfumes all have names beginning within "S", has one called "Sleeping" which is packed in a bottle shaped like a candlestick. Bottles of this perfume cost a minimum of 1,000 francs (Rs. 67).

Two new perfumers have appeared in the market in recent months. A new firm, Verlaine, has launched some subtle perfumes presented in elaborate bottles with names such as "Attente", "Plaisir", and "Experience." Robert Piguet, one of the famous houses, has produced a perfume of his own. Both firms charge high prices and their perfumes are as yet unknown abroad.

Another new firm, Stendhal, has produced for the Christmas and New Year season a range of 15 beauty products especially well presented, an effort which its promoters describe as a prelude to a startling new make-up system to be launched on Paris in the spring.

Meanwhile lipsticks of this firm, packed in plated wrought containers, are priced at 750 francs (£3.10) while a box of powder costs 550 francs (£2. 10s.)

Trade Slackens in Mexico.

A temporary slackening of trade, both domestic and foreign, was noticeable throughout Mexico as 1945 drew to an end.

Commerce and industry, after the intensive production and trading of the war years, are awaiting a more defined trend in post-war prospects before embarking on any long term commitments.

The textile industries' production and sales show a marked downward trend. Cotton, which until recently had a ready market in the United States has now to face competition from other South American countries, specially Argentina and Brazil, whose production costs are lower and have been the cause of cancellation of many U.S. orders from Mexico.

Wool sales have decreased for the same reason, and also because breeders demand higher prices. The government is trying to help with an increase in the import duty of foreign wools, but this is only a partial solution since national production is only a third of the nation's requirements.

Figures for the artificial silk industry show a decreased of 10 per cent in production and 20 per cent in Sale.

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Let us talk it over—

Necessity may be the mother of invention but scarcity teaches us tolerance.

In those pre-war days (which are never to return any more!) when things could be had just for the wishing, we never cared much for the durability of a thing. We were all such devotees of the "latest" cult.

Did we not take pleasure in displaying new furniture or crockery or curtains in the house? What a pleasant pastime it was to dismiss from the wardrobe a few months old sari or a slightly worn out skirt. And there never was any count of the lost hairpins, ribbons, kerchieves and hundred other things. Even sandals and shoes demanded a seasonal change.

But times have changed and we now treasure old things like gold! the saying "old is gold" has become literally true. We not only "make do" with old articles but also try to make new ones out of the old and even take an unmistakable pride in telling others that they are made thus. For the incurable cynic this means nothing but merely making virtue out of necessity but for me it means really a virtue in itself.

★ ★ ★

On a monsoonish day I had the unpleasant prospects of queueing up for the bus with a leaking umbrella. Luckily a kindly, old friend passing that way offered to give me a lift in his 'old bus' as he called his spacious car. As I was trying to convince him how like an angel from the skies he appeared to me, straight came a query "How long have you been using the umbrella?" I instantly pleaded that it was bought only last rainy season

"And this is the state of your umbrella? Can you believe, I have been using mine for the last twelve years? My dear young lady, even on umbrella needs a bit of looking after. Mine has German ribs and I oil them before packing it up for the rest of the year."

'Ever heard of oiling an umbrella"—was writ on my face, while the gentleman continued in a serious tone:

"I am sorry to say it, but I feel Indians are rather careless about these small matters." Howsoever, I wished I could not deny the charge in view of my own umbrella. Moreover, I learnt anew that even Englishmen considered it a virtue to preserve old things like gold. And since then I have never scrambled to put on a "brand new" appearance while calling on a "Sahib" friend.

★ ★ ★

So here we are with the New Year gift from the Bombay Govenment. Better Bread for us—the people at last!

It is bad manners to examine the teeth of a gift horse. But is it not asking too much to be thankful for the gift of a big hoax of an horse? Is the bread really better or rather, can it be better just because the "extraction of bran from the wheat flour has been incresed" (by a mere five percent!) though the quantity of wheat flour has remained just the same as before?

Ah yes! of course, our breadgivers have put forth a long explanation as to how the quality of bread is bound to improve while allowing us the pleasure of heaping abuse upon the helpless baker if our loaf does not taste any better. Well, haven't we put up a bit too much with this propaganda when the war was on?

But perhaps even that has taught us something very important. Have we not realised that even our food has a propaganda aspect? It is really time we launched a nation wide food propaganda campain. Must we await another famine or a war, to tell our Malabari or Konkani brothers and sisters that it is essential to have a balanced diet of rice and millets or wheat? Would we not throng in hundreds to the sugarcane juice shops instead of rushing to the soda fountains if only a Yankee nutritionist were to tell us the high vitamin contents of that liquid?

—*Leela*.

A home economics class in a high school in Washington D.C., the nation's capital, has a practical lesson in home canning as a part of the U.S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics programme to supplement commercially canned foods with the home-canned products. In this photograph the instructor is explaining the use of a pressure cooker for canning.

HOME ECONOMICS BUREAU AIDS U. S. HOUSEWIFE

The American housewife and homemaker has been assisted for more than 20 years in the problems of feeding and clothing her family properly and in obtaining the utmost in comfort, health and satisfactory living, by the U. S Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This bureau, originally called the Bureau of Home Economics when it was established in the Department in 1923, provides the American consuming public with scientific facts and other information on foods, textiles and other articles of everyday living, enabling consumers to make the most advantageous use of the products of American agriculture. With scientific precision, it looks into every phase of nutrition and home management and passes along its findings and recommendations to housewives and homemakers throughout the nation, from the farm wife in the remotest country village to the urban dweller in the largest city.

Through a program of information and education directed largely to women, the Bureau has made substantial contributions to standards of nutrition and home management. In the field of nutrition, for instance, it conducts studies of food consuming habits to determine how improvements can be made in food production and use; analyzes foods for their vitamin content, quality of protein and other nutrients important to the diet, and investigates supplementary nutritional relationships among various types of food. It also conducts research into methods and equipment for home canning and preserving, into drying and quick freezing with a view to decreasing spoilage and retaining the greatest food value and appetizing qualities of the finished products, and develops recipes to fit changing food supplies so that housewives may make the best of food shortages or take advantage of surpluses and bumper crops.

In the field of clothing and textiles, the Bureau investigates the principle of clothing design and prepares buying guides to assist the consumer in recognising wearing quality and standards of workmanship and thus make choices to fit definite clothing needs. This service benefits not only the consumer, but also works to the advantage of the manufacturer and retailer by avoiding the return of goods and other wastes in merchandising. It also designs comfortable, convenient and safe work clothes for women for wear in the factory, field or in the home.

HOME-MAKING AIDS

In home management, the Bureau furnishes directions for the home care of textiles, clothing and household equipment as a means of lengthening the life of such articles and thereby reducing expenditures for replacements. In this connection, it studies ways to reduce waste in textile by developing mildew-proofing methods for cotton materials and methods for treating woollens without damaging the fibre.

The impact of the war on the American home—shortages and scarcities of food, rationing of certain articles and the disappearance from the markets of many staple items of everyday use—afforded the Bureau an opportunity to demonstrate its wide usefulness. It made life easier for the housewife, for example, by advising her in ways of feeding her family adequately and well, despite shortages of certain foods and rationing of others, in clothing the smaller members of the household and in lightening housework. In the not infrequent instances where both the husband and wife worked on war production jobs, or where the husband and father was in the U. S. armed forces and the wife for the time being was head of the family and running the household on a reduced budget, the Bureau was invaluable in aiding the wife to plan easily-prepared, nutritious meals of low-cost foods, in sewing for her house and her children and in making use of every short-cut and labor-saving device.

Through the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the U. S. Government undertook an intensive education of the housewife when it was discovered at the outbreak of the war that nearly a third of the population was poorly fed. This condition prevailed, it was found, not because there was not enough to eat but because homemakers were confronted with scarcities of the foods most familiar to them as well as a lack of knowledge of methods of preparing and serving foods that were plentiful.

From its enormous store of data on national income, expenditures, eating habits and living conditions, the Bureau produced information on a variety of household problems which vexed the average housewife. The information made good sense to her. It reduced the measurement of calories, vitamins, proteins and minerals to so many quartz (liters) of milk, so many loaves of bread, so many pounds (kilograms) of fruits, vegetables, meats. It established basic quantities of these foods necessary for children of varying ages and for adults doing either light or heavy work.

WIDE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Through its educational program on the radio, in lectures, pamphlets and exhibits, the Bureau taught the housewife what items to look for in buying food for her family; it showed her that inexpensive and more plentiful cuts of meat were just as nourishing as fancier cuts, and very palatable; it also taught her how to prepare them for the table.

It guided the housewife first by prepared market lists, by prepared menus and by simple recipes, with repeated emphasis on the importance of milk, fruits and vegetables in the diet. It then formulated general rules and suggestions that would form the basis for her own intelligent planning.

American women turned to sewing on an unprecedented scale during the war. Housewives who had never done it before learned through the Bureau how to mend clothes, to make new clothes from goods that were once thrown away or sold to second-hand dealers. With the war over and good materials once more available, they will be able to use this knowledge in other ways.

From its scientific experience the Bureau offered advice on other matter—how to care for the family's clothing; how to store it when not in use; how to clean it; how, also, to clean upholstery and rugs and to remove many kinds of stains; how

(Continued on Page 21)

An instructor completes a lecture on canning by lowering a tray of beans into a pressure cooker for final processing.

A class in nutrition studies a chart on which are explained the values of different types of food. Classes such as these are held frequently.

Women's Page

"New Book" Publications

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LABOUR MANAGEMENT (Its Theory and Practice) by S. M. Ankalikar. (Rs. 3/8). "It will be a useful text-book for employers, employees and those working for the uplift of labour." K. M. Munshi.

ECONOMIC CONTROLS (Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance and the Allied Controls) by Yogendra Nath Raj. (Rs. 20). Here is a publication most useful both to the Government and to the Public.

A BOOK OF QUOTATIONS by V. V. Saraiya. (Rs. 2-8). "This is the sort of book to have always at hand."—The Sunday Standard.

AKHAND HINDUSTAN by K. M. Munshi (Rs. 4). "Vivisect me before you vivisect India. You shall not do what even the Moghuls, who ruled over India for over two centuries, did not do." —Gandhiji.

A SAILOR'S JOTTINGS by J. F. Carter (Re. 1-8). To escape life's frying-pan read this fine book of adventures.

BEAUTIFUL BOMBAY AND OTHER POEMS by Innocent Sousa (Re. 1-8). This is an interesting collection of poems.

By THE CANDLE LIGHT—Tales of Mystical Fancy by R. S. Fontes. (Re. 1/12). "The author has outstanding literary merits."—Prof. K. G. Kent.

CHOUDHURY AND HIS ART by P. R. Ramchandra Rao (Rs. 25). It contains a brilliant survey of India's foremost artist, Devi Prasad Roy Choudhury.

CHURCHILL'S BLIND-SPOT: INDIA by N. G. Jog (Rs. 5). "No one can improve—much less disagree with—Mr. Jog's brilliant and scholarly analysis of Mr. Churchill's character."

COLOUR PSYCHOLOGY by P. S. Dubash (Rs. 6). "He reveals a new world of colours. Both interesting and instructive."—Blitz.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY by Y. G. Krishnamurti (Re. 1-8). "Deals with a topic of great importance for the future of the nation. Not merely for the concrete suggestions he has put forward but also because of what is implicit his book deserves earnest consideration."—Prof. Srikantha Sastri.

COURT POETS OF IRAN AND INDIA by R. P. Masani (Rs. 5). This anthology of wit and verse makes an excellent reading. "Familiar fare in an ambitious form."—Times of India.

DANGERS FROM TONSILS by Dr. A. H. Vaidya (Re. 1). Remember, tonsils are wolves in sheep's clothing!

DEAR SIR by K. D. Aga (Re. 1-4). This fine book should be on the desk of every businessman. "We have great pleasure to recommend the publication to employers and employees alike, who will find in it a mine of useful information about the scientific management of business houses."—Cochin Argus.

FUTURES TRADING AND FUTURES MARKETS IN COTTON by H. L. Dholakia (Rs. 10). It is sure to guide you right. "Dr. Dholakia's enterprise in undertaking a study of this nature deserves high appreciation by all interested in the study of the economic structure of the country." GRAMISM by Ram Rai (Rs. 10). "India's past is well depicted in historic and epic style ....the problem of villages is well enunciated and stated."—Social Welfare.

HEALTH AND HOW TO KEEP IT by Capt. Raina (Rs. 2). This book is essential in every home.

HINDOO ART IN ITS SOCIAL SETTING by Perviz N. P. Dubash (Rs. 16). "Miss Dubash has attempted a difficult task with courage and understanding."—Sir S. Radhakrishnan

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED by N. S Pardasani Rs. 4-4) An up-to-date and critical survey of Indian Administration.

I HAVE IT FROM GANDHIJI by Homi J H. Taleyarkhan (Re. 1). To Parsis in particular, I have it from Gandhiji will have unusual interest, though others too will find it well worth reading."—Times of India.

INDIAN AGRICULTURE by R. D. Tiwari (Rs. 16). Read this scholarly work if you want to know why Indian masses are born in debt, live in debt and die in debt.

LEATHER INDUSTRY—ITS TRANSPORT PROBLEM by R. D. Tiwari (Re. 1-8). "Dr. Tiwari has rendered a great service to the industry."—Commerce.

LOOK ON UNDAUNTED by P. R. Kaikini (Rs. 2). "Mr. Kaikini has done well."—Times of India.

MAHATMA GANDHI by P. A. Wadia (Re. 1-8). "Merits careful perusal and wide circulation"—Hindustan Review. "Clear and Straightforward."—The Hindu.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY IN MYSORE by M. G. Srinivas. (Rs. 7/8). The student of sociology will welcome this book as a serious contribution to the Science; the layman will find it a very interesting and sure guide to popular Hinduism; and the reformer will find it indispensable for his work.

MODERN BUSINESS METHODS by Bahl & Dhongde (Rs. 4-4). "It should serve a definitely useful purpose."—The Hindu.

MODERN COMMERCIAL POLICY by R. D Tiwari (Rs. 16). "This is an authoritative work on the evolution of commercial policy."—Sunday Standard.

MR. ELLIOT'S PENNY WORLD OF DREAMS by Ahmed Ali. (Rs. 5/8). The author has made a distinct contribution towards a proper evaluation of Elliot's work.

MUDRA RAKSHASA by R. S. Pandit (Rs. 12) "A convincing and meritorious work."—The Social Welfare.

MUSLIM DIVORCE LAW by Jehangir C. Forbes (Re. 1-8) "A critical commentary. A chapter on divorce by husband has been given to complete the Muslim Law of Divorce."—The Leader.

OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEM by P. A. Wadia & K. T. Merchant (Rs. 6-8). "A valuable Textbook."—The Economic Journal. "A closely reasoned book." —The Calcutta Review. "The most valuable feature of the volume is its fine collection of useful statistical materials."—The Modern Review.

OUR ECONOMIC RESOURCES by R. D. Tiwari (Rs. 7-8). A vitally important book for every thoughtful person. It's informative but not dull. RADHA: A HINDU BELLE by Innocent Sousa. (Rs. 2/7). Do not miss this well-written story.

RAILWAYS IN MODERN INDIA by R. D. Tiwari (Rs. 10). "A masterly Survey".—The Tribune. "A mine of information." —National Herald.

RAILWAY TRACK by K. F. Antia (Rs. 12). A remarkable book by a Railway Engineer. It gives valuable facts about the construction and maintenance of railway track.

SOYA BEAN—The value in Dietetics, Cultivation and use by F. S. Kale (Rs. 6). This profusely illustrated book with 300 recipes will especially interest the vegetarians. "A useful summary of a great deal of knowledge on the subject."—Times of India.

SYSTEM OF FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA by P. J. J. Pinto (Rs. 15). A scholarly work. "It is refreshing to read a book from India free from political polemic and devoted to a subject of vital consequences." —The Financial News, London.

THE GREAT MYSTERY OF LIFE BEYOND DEATH by Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji (Rs. 4). Believe it or not, the spirit of Conan Doyle dictated this book to Prof. Kaji

THE INDIAN POLITICAL RIDDLE by Rao Bahadur Prahlad C. Divanji, Foreword by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. (As. 8). It is a historical approach towards the solution of Indian Political Riddle.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF DIVORCE IN INDIA by J. C. Forbes (Rs. 6). "You have covered the ground fully and thoroughly."—Sir Maurice Gwyer.

THE PROBLEM OF UNIVERSALS by G. N. Lawande (Rs. 10). A well-written book on an abstruse subject.

THE OIL-SEED TRADE OF INDIA by J. C. Bahl (Rs. 20). An encyclopaedic work. "Will doubtless become a standard work of reference."—Times of India.

THE STATE AND ECONOMIC LIFE by Dr. A. I. Qureshi (Rs. 5). "A valuable publication."—Amrit Bazar Patrika.

THE WELL OF THE PEOPLE by Bharati Sarabhai (Rs. 3). "This rich cargo of poems full of shining surprises and imageries that are fresh and genuine." —Rabindranath Tagore. No collegion should be without a copy of this truly great book.

THE WORLD IS MY COUNTRY by Shulley Rahameem (Rs. 6). Uncut and uncensored! Brimming with wit and wisdom!

WAR RISKS (GOODS) INSURANCE ORDINANCE 1940 by C. K. Ray (Rs. 5). An indispensable book for businessmen.

NEW BOOK CO., LTD.,
188-190, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

WADIA COLLEGE

The First Twelve Years of the Wadia College (The First Twelve Years: A short History of the Origin and Growth of the Nowroji Wadia College and the Modern Education Society, Poona, 1932-1944, by Prin. V. K. Joag. Pages 118. Price Rs. 5/-.)

The Nowrosji Wadia College and the Modern Education Society completed 12 years in 1944, and on account of their origin and growth is recorded in this illustrated volume by Prin. V. K. Joag who has been mainly responsible for their foundation and development. Prin. Joag and his colleagues were able to secure very good support from men and women of all castes, creeds and communities in and outside Poona. Sir Cusrow Wadia and his brother Sir Ness Wadia, the well-known philanthropists, have been associated with the institutions as President and Vice-President respectively, since 1932, and their munificent donations have enabled the institutions to make a confident start and excellent progress. The society's property, funds and activities have shown very satisfactory increase and the achievement of the first twelve years is a great tribute to the self-less and devoted work of the founder life members' and its appreciation by large hearted philanthropists like the Wadia brothers. The book reflects thoroughness of the author in all his undertakings and Sir John Colville, the Governor of Bombay has commended it to all those interested in the progress of education in the Presidency. The book has been fittingly dedicated, as a token of gratitude, to Sir Cusrow Wadia and Sir Ness Wadia, to whose encouragement and munificence the college and the society owe so much

V. G. K.

FOR STUDENTS

A Book of General Knowledge by R. P. Guru. M.Sc., with a foreword by Hon'ble Justice W. R. Puranik. Vice-Chancellor, University of Nagpur pp. 176, Re. 1/12.

The value of general knowledge as an important subject in our schools and colleges has now been recognised generally and great stress is rightly laid on it by the various public service commissions in almost all their examinations. The present book is intended to serve as an introduction to the subject and is recommended to matriculation students of the Nagpur and other universities.

P.R.K.

"URDU"

In the issue for the 2nd quarter of the year the place of honour is assigned to Maulavi Abdul Heig's address delivered by him before the Progressive Writers' Association, Hyderabad (Dn). The address is an epitome of Khwaja Halis poetry, and contains excerpts to show his mastery of the language. Another article by Dr. Saiyed Abdullah of Lahore deals with the various poems written about Delhi after the happenings of 1857. This dissertation is a fine example of the writer's research and scholarship. Dr. Abdus Sattar Siddiqi deals, in an interesting article, with the peculiarities of the Urdu language as was written by Wali Dakhni. Notes and reviews are well maintained.

Z. A. Barni

WHY TO LIVE

WHY TO LIVE: By RAM PADA MAITY B.A.,B.T. (To be had of Orient Book Company, 9, Shymacharan De St., Calcutta) Price Rs. 2.

In this book (which is evidently a labour of love to the author), the author gives his answer to the question which forms the title of the book. According to the author, every one should live for beauty; beauty leads one to love, to joy and to "God's Beatiful-self", which is the source and foundation head of all beauty, love and joy. "Let us", says the author, "so far (as) possible see the beautiful, hear the beautiful, take the beautiful, speak the beautiful, think the beautiful and so forth, to guess how beautiful He is". This subject is elaborated in about 150 pages which include interesting discussion on topics such as money, free will, fate, justice, prayer and God's Grace, and concludes with a brief survey of the subject. The book suffers from misprints.

N. H. P.

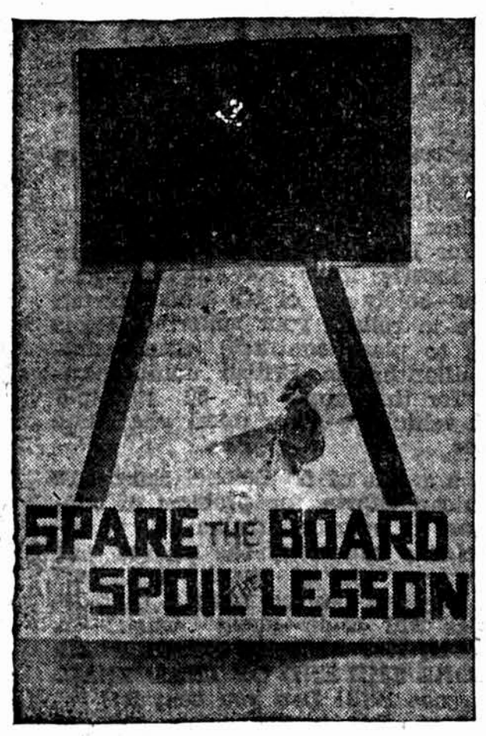
BOOKS

(By K. L. Gauba.)

VERDICT ON ENGLAND	7 12
FAMOUS TRIALS FOR LOVE AND MURDER	5 0
HIS HIGHNESS	4 8
SOUR SWEETMEAT *J. J. Carlsson*	4 8
IRAN TO-DAY—*A. B. Rajput* ..	3 0
WAIL OF A VIOLIN *K. Appasamy*	3 12
WHITHER, BARBARA? *J. J. Carlsson*	4 8
THE VULTURE—*B. Gargi*	4 0
WISDOM OF THE PROPHET *M. Amin*	2 0
INDIA'S CASE FOR FREEDOM *C. V. H. Rao*	2 4
SAYINGS OF THE PROPHET *M. Amin*	1 4
GOVT. OF INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL POLICY—*C. V. H. Rao*	0 12
SCIENCE AND ART OF INDIAN MUSIC—*R. L. Batra* ..	3 4
BEHIND THE MUD WALLS *Freda Bedi*	5 0
BENGAL LAMENTING *Freda Bedi*	3 0

Sold By All Booksellers, or direct from the public.

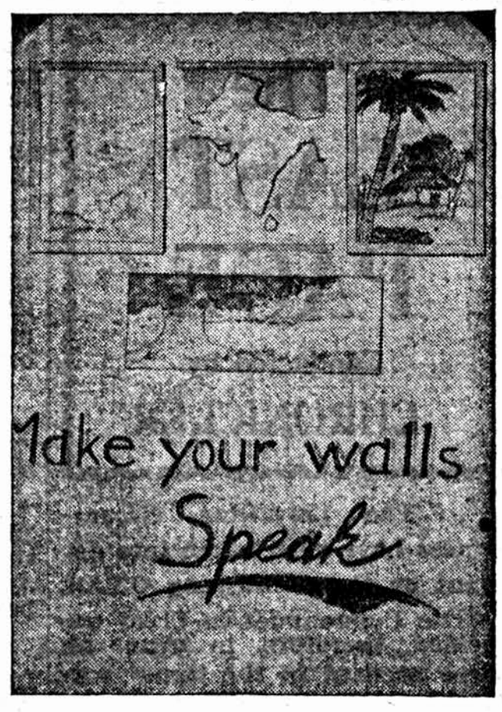
LION PRESS, LAHORE



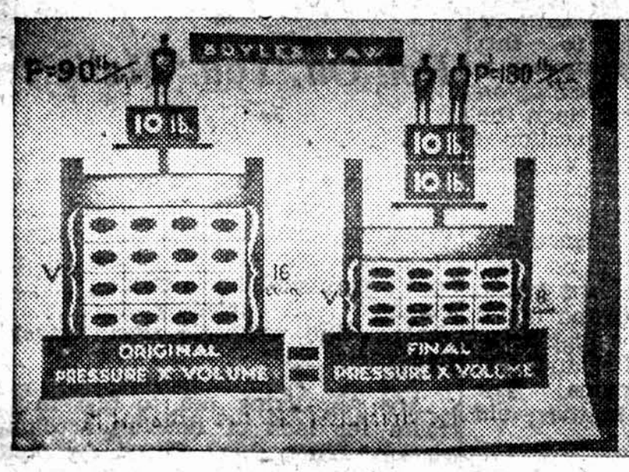
Teachers who boycott the blackboard boycott their best friend. The intelligent teacher puts new words and phrases, running summaries and outlines, rapid sketches, etc., for focussing the pupil's attention.

SEE YOUR WAY TO KNOWLEDGE

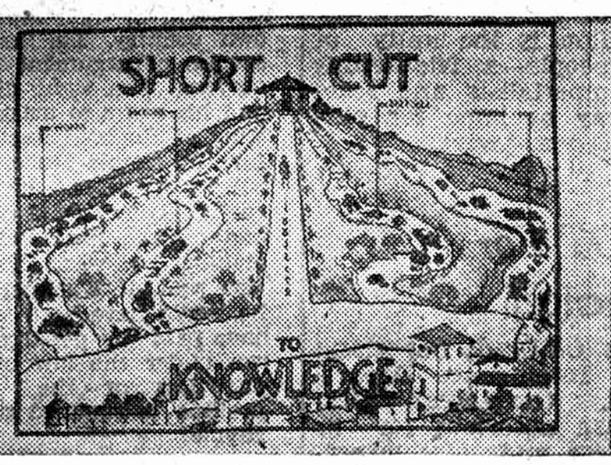
An exhibition of Teaching Aids was planned by Dr. G. S. Krishnayya to remind teachers of the wide scope and application of Teaching Aids and to enable teachers of the 230 city and suburban schools to gather from this pooled effort and inventiveness ideas to raise the standard of their own individual performance. The Exhibition was opened by I. H. Taunton, Adviser for Education, on the 8th of December and kept open for a week and was visited by all the teachers and many pupils and parents. The Exhibition Committee and the schools deserve to be congratulated on the success achieved by this large co-operative and constructive undertaking aiming at professional improvement.



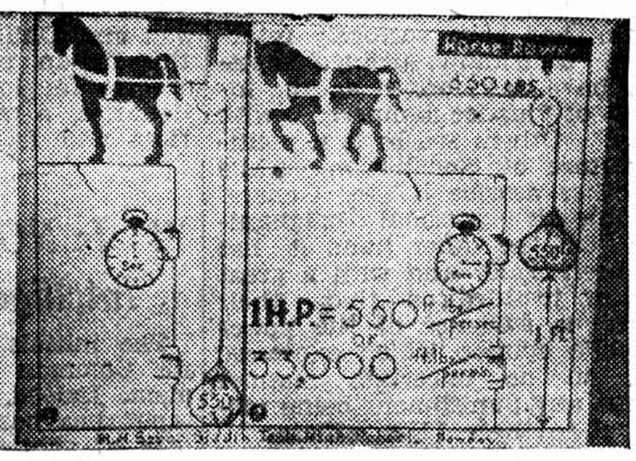
School walls can teach silently and almost subconsciously if on them are put up gems of art, poetry, illustrations, pictures, etc. They should be exploited more for educational purposes.



Scientific Laws and principles become more meaningful if resourcefully illustrated so that children can grasp their full significance.



More efficient than words are sketches. Quicker yet is the route marked. 'Pictures'—But there is nothing so direct as the objects themselves.



Scientific fact and terms are best driven home through the eye-door. H.P. is so often used but rarely grasped even by adults. Illustrated in this way it can never be forgotten.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I am grateful to my sisters and brothers who have kindly remembered to send me the Season's Greetings and New Year Wishes which I heartily reciprocate to them—one and all.

May everyone of you enjoy the best of health and happiness always! And may we soon see our Motherland free to be able to work for our welfare in a free atmosphere and with greater facilities!

* * *

It is a pleasure to record that our recently started Labour Area Children's Centre at Lal Baugh is progressing satisfactorily under the guidance of Miss Lila Kulkarni and Shri Varaskar. Boys and girls meet regularly every Sunday afternoon in the New Haji Cassum Chawl Compound. They are going to have an Entertainment Programme on Sunday, 20th January, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) there, under the presidentship of Lady Monijeh R. Masani. Children and workers of the other Local Branches are cordially invited to attend the function.

This Lal Baugh Balkan-ji-Bari Branch has started a small Library of its own. Shri Girdharlal Kotak has kindly donated Rupees Twenty-five towards the cost of books, and we are thankful to him for it. Members of the public are earnestly requested to help this centre of the poor children at least by giving monetary aid to add more books to the Library and to purchase games, etc., as well as by assisting in various other ways. and thus to encourage us to carry on the work successfully and satisfactorily.

* * *

Addressing the Twenty-first All-India Educational Conference held in Madras during the last Christmas, Mr. Harbhai Trivedi, a member of the All-India Board of Directors of the Balkan-ji-Bari, said: "The adage that 'Child is Father of Man' is true—every word of it. The world has its roots in the child. The philosophy and practice that we come across in any field of life have their seeds laid in childhood. If we are tired of the ideals and their practice as met with in life to-day, it is the child that we shall have to look to for any radical change in them. And we are, in fact, tired of the evils that we see wherever we turn our eyes.

If we look at the bodies of human beings in our society we find them weak, unhealthy and consequently short-lived. Why is it so? If human body had been well looked after during childhood, if it had been properly nourished, if it had been protected from all harmful things that spoil it, probably the youth and the grown up man of to-day had been better-looking, and healthier than he is. That this is not so is a sordid fact. A little thinking will tell us that parents, schools and the society have not taken due care to see that their children have healthy and strong bodies.

If we want to save our young men and women from this physical degeneration, we should turn to the child. This means we shall have radically to change the ways of life and food of the parents, in the interest of and for the sake of the health of the child....We shall have to start a big movement to revolutionise this state of things and to put the child in the centre of social life....At this point I cannot but refer to he institution known as Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. This institution has had a strong backing in the Bombay and the Sind Provinces. Numerous playgrounds are affiliated to this institution and thousands of children are taking advantage of it. We all would do well to treat this institution as a good supplement to our Child Education Association.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

HOME ECONOMICS BUREAU AIDS U. S. HOUSEWIFE

(Continued from Page 19)

to care for furniture.

The Bureau's information on every phase of nutrition and home management is available for the asking. If, for instance, a housewife is faced with the problem of preserving or canning a large amount of food with which she is unfamiliar, she can obtain complete, accurate instructions by writing to the Bureau in Washington, D.C., or by applying to the county agricultural agent in her community. The agent not only will supply the required information but if the problem is widespread in the area, may give a demonstration for housewives and homemakers either in a home or in the home economics kitchen of some high school or nearby college.

The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics operates six divisions and has on its staff chemists, physicists, physiologists, nutritionists, economists, statisticians and technologists in many fields. It constantly studies the food habits of the nation and determines scientifically the factors that affect the body's food needs. It tests the wearing qualities of cotton, wool and other materials. In cooperation with manufacturers, it succeeded in establishing more satisfactory measurements for the manufacture of children's garments. Housing and housing needs are in its province, and every new means for making the home efficient and saving human energy, time and money is brought immediately to the attention of the housewife.

The Bureau distributes its information in every way that it can reach the housewife. During the war it impressed into its service thousands of county and local committees, agricultural extension services, 4-H Clubs of farm boys and girls and the American Red Cross. Its distribution of publications in one year exceeded 5,000,000 copies and it prepared countless exhibits, press releases, posters, magazine articles, motion pictures and film strips, reaching into every home in the nation to make living under wartime conditions as pleasant as possible under the circumstances.

Beautiful Views—Aren't they?

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by

CHRONICLER

". . . The prevailing circumstances have been taken into account by the Confirming Officer.

"The Commander-in-Chief has decided, therefore, to treat all three accused in the same way in the matter and to remit the sentences of transportation for life against all three accused."

—C.-in-C.'s communique announcing release of the three I.N.A. officers.

The action of the Commander-in-Chief in releasing Captains Shah Nawaz, and Sehgal and Lt. Dhillon, has been variously interpreted. Charitably inclined optimists have described it as an instance of "justice tempered with mercy." Others see in it a political gesture of conciliation, while still other ascribe it to General Auchinleck's personal magnanimity. On the other hand it has also been said—and with a great deal of justification—that their release is evidence of the power of public opinion which expressed itself in no uncertain manner against any punishment being meted out to these I.N.A. officers.

To my mind, however, more than anything else, it is a demonstration of the moral bankruptcy of British imperialism, an unwitting confession that there is no valid justification for British rule in India, an admission that the people of this country are irrevocably antagonistic to the continuance of alien rule.

If there was an iota of truth in the oft-repeated claim that the British are in India for India's good, then these three officers—and every other alleged 'deserter'—were really guilty of treason and deserved to pay the penalty for it with their lives. That British military authorities DARE not mete out the same punishment to them as they have meted out their own traitors like Joyce and John Amery clearly shows that even THEY know that a people striving to overthrow the imperialist yoke has moral right to employ any means to achieve that end. The moral and historical imperatives that compel Englishmen to honour the memory of George Washington and to join in the celebrations of the American Independence Day, that compelled Tory Churchill to pay a grudging tribute to terrorist Dhingra, that compelled Lord Irwin to negotiate with a "naked Indian fakir" on terms of equality, that compelled British statesmen to submit to the discipline of a former "traitor" and "rebel" (with a price on his head) when De Valera of Free Ireland became President of the League of Nations Assembly, that compelled the bitterest anti-Communists of Britain and America to court the favours of the Kremlin, have now compelled the British Commander-in-Chief to respect the motives of the I.N.A. officers and to release them forthwith

A friend, reading this over my shoulder, while generally agreeing with what I have written points out another angle to the situation. Drawing my pointed attention to a significant phrase in the C.-in-C.'s communique, he says that "prevailing circumstances" does not refer as much to the country-wide civilian demand for the release of the I.N.A. officers, as to the likely repercussions of any action taken against them on the Army personnel. According to my friend, the C.-in-C. was informed—and rightly—that there was a danger of much discontent in the ranks of the Defence forces if the I.N.A. men were punished severely.

This has not surprised me, for of all the dozens of Army, Navy and Air Force 'boys' I have interrogated on this issue, not one has had to say a word of reproach for the I.N.A. The fact that soldiers and officers have openly donated to the I.N.A. Relief Fund should have been sufficient to warn the authorities of the way the wind was blowing. The "jawaans"—whether they remained "loyal" or joined the I.N.A.—are no longer under any illusions about the "mai-baap" Sarkar!

*

Three And Yet One!

Sehgal, Shah Nawaz, Dhillon! Hindu, Muslim, Sikh!! Yet Destiny was to make them one, as symbols of the unity of their people.

Whatever else be said of the Indian National Army organised by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, in it at one stroke the bogey of communal and caste incompatibility was laid low. They—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs—lived together, dined together, fought together for what they sincerely believed to be the cause of their country's freedom.

The unity of Sehgal, Shah Nawaz and Dhillon is the unity of the Indian people—a frightening spectre for imperialists and reactionaries, a ray of hope for patriots and freedom-lovers.

*

"I" Is NOT For Intelligence!

The initials C.I.D. do not stand for Common Intelligence Department. Indeed, the Indian "Gestapo" has been notorious for its lack of subtlety and circumspection. Their sleuthing has as much finesse about it as a sledge-hammer and a 'burqua-clad Inspector thinks he is Sherlock Holmes incarnate if he can catch a six-footer pick-pocket!

I remember the days when a "plain clothes man" in tell-tale khaki police shirt worn over white pyjama used to trail me, suspecting a nineteen-year old student of carrying bombs in his coat pocket. I asked him one day at least to doff his khaki shirt and put on a false beard to give me some thrill of being "shadowed."

What does the Punjab C. I.D. hope to gain by "shadowing" the three released I.N.A. officers? According to a report from Lahore "their activities are being keenly watched and two C.I.D. men, in plain clothes, are staying near Justice Achhuram's bungalow, to keep an eye over the visitors entering or leaving the building."

It is not the infringement of civil liberties involved in this that gets my goat but rather the stupid crudity of it all. If people have to be "shadowed", they must be silently "shadowed" and not stared at or followed about—'a la' Parisian street-walkers!

One can expect the Jamadars or Havildars on duty reading about themselves from the morning newspapers. At last fame has overtaken them. So in future one can expect news-items like this being prominently featured on front-pages:—

SLEUTH SHADOWS SARAT

Inspector Sherlock E. Wallace of the Political Division of the C.I.D. (Central), arrived in Lahore in the same train as Mr Sarat Bose. Talking to pressmen about his mission, Inspector Wallace (who wore a Police medal over his Khaddar Kurta disguise) said he was thoroughly enjoying the duty of shadowing the Bengal leader.

SUB-INSPECTOR CHARGES NEHRU WITH LACK OF SOLICITUDE

(From Our Correspondent)

Sub-Inspector Sarkarka Sewak who has been detailed by the Central C. I. D. to shadow the activities of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Karachi the other day and is staying on the footpath in front of Panditji's residence, disguised as a—Police Sub-Inspector! Interviewed by your correspondent, he complained that Panditji was not solicitous of the welfare of the C.I.D. people and had a habit of going off for unscheduled after-dinner walks just when the hard-working policemen were taking a nap. The Sub-Inspector characterised such an action as unworthy of one who had had life-long dealings with the Police.

*

Their Only Crime

"The Times Of India" (like the C.I.D. which it would be the first to defend) keeps itself untarnished by a sense of humour—or a sense of history! And if there was any doubt the editorial on the I.N.A. Trial has provided a conclusive proof.

Having George Washington on its imperial conscience (just as the "Chronicler" suspected) the Bori Bunder apologists for all the blunders of the Bureaucracy declares in all solemnity without so much as the flicker of a smile on the 108-year old Ma's face:—

"The defence referred to the American Declaration of Independence, under which the American subjects of King George III threw off their allegiance to the King of England in favour of their allegiance to their own country. The answer to this species of argument and analogy is obvious. The right of Washington and his army to make war upon the King of England was not questioned for the simple reason that it could not be questioned by any power on earth. They waged a successful war and secured their independence by making that war. There is no question that, if Washington had failed, he would have been tried and would have paid the penalty for high treason under the law of England and the law of the nations. The position is summed up in the old rhyme:

"Treason is never successful, what is the reason?

"That when it is successful, none dare call it treason."

The same moral is pointed out by other historical parallels, like England under Charles I and Cromwell. The losing party has to pay the penalty of failure."

The logic is devastating and no doubt the I.N.A. and other anti-Imperialist rebels will take it to heart. Their only crime is—failure! Next time they simply must not fail!!

The same editorial pontifically declares:—

"The alleged loftiness and purity of character and motive of persons who rise against the State are really irrelevant and have always been ignored."

How true! How true! Indeed, just as we *always* suspected!

*

Good News, Good News!

Are you one of those thousands who daily make the homeward journey, clinging perilously to the handle-bar of an over-crowded suburban train? Have you had your hat knocked out of shape, your pocket picked, your trousers and your temper frayed, in the mad rush at Victoria Terminus or Churchgate between 5 and 7 p. m.? Are you one of those "wise birds" who took the advice of the colourful railway poster and started living in the suburbs—and lives unhappily ever after to regret it? Then, hearken, there is good news for you.

Lt.-Colonel R. B. Emerson, General Manager of the G.I.P. Railway has left for Delhi by air and from there will shortly leave for England—also by air—solely out of his humanitarian desire to relieve your suffering. He is going to place contracts (with equally philanthropic British manufacturers) "for the supply of 32 multiple stock vehicles"—never mind what that means.

As a result of Lt.-Colonel Emerson's herculean efforts, the problem of congestion in suburban trains will be satisfactorily solved by the arrival of these new "multiple stock vehicles." And, the best possible news is that deliveries will begin—guess when?—in MARCH, 1947 AND BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE END OF THAT YEAR. (1947, not 1948! Can you beat it?)

And so, this evening when you are hanging on to that 5-30 Fast and fearing every second to become "Another Train Fatality", think of those "multiple stock vehicles" which are coming ..... coming ..... coming.....

Meanwhile, if you don't want to die, you can always walk.

*

Roll On, You "Mutiple . . . . " etc!

Not only the Suburban passengers but every one of us, impatient, ever-grumbling mortals can look forward to a post-war era of peace, plenty and progress which is coming ..... coming ..... coming ..... as fast as the "multiple stock vehicles" can carry it!

Are you living ten to one in a room for lack of housing accommodation? Then don't worry. As many as seventy flats (rents ranging from 250 for unfurnished to 1,250 for furnished ones) will be "released" for civilians within the next 16 months!

Are your children going about in the 4-year old rags, do not fret or worry. Seventy rolls of sharkskin are being manufactured in Manchester specially for Indian consumption, and may be on view at your draper's by the beginning of 1948.

Are you tired of the black non-wheat bread? Then, cheer up. **The new bread is expected to achieve at least fifty per cent more "whiteness" within a year or more?**

Do you still get nausea at the mention of skim-milk tea? At last your ordeal is about to be over. A Special Officer of the Government of India is flying to Australia to get 50 thoroughbred cows which are expected to reach India by Christmas of next year when they will form the nucleus of a new dairy in Bombay which should be in a position to supply sufficient real milk to Bombay City—by the end of 1952!

Roll on, you multiple stock vehicles, Some day somehow you will reach us—like that other "multiple stock vehicle" known as Self-Government alias Dominion Status!

*

A correspondent complains why this Page "has not commented on the visiting Parliamentary delegation."
What delegation?

Late Robert Benchley:—

Ace Yankee Fun Merchant

Robert Benchley, one of the funniest men in America, who died from cerebral haemorrhage, last November, was a writer and actor with a gift for the crazy and incongruous.

Benchley's talent for solemn lunacy appeared early in life. One of the numberless stories about him concerns the trouble he got into at his preparatory school when, on being instructed to write an essay on how to do something useful, he submitted a little work on how to embalm a corpse.

At Harvard he decided on a diplomatic career, but abandoned the project on hearing his professor's comments on a test piece he had written on the Newfoundland Fisheries case.

Fishy

It was a scholarly treatise, but Benchley had approached the whole subject from the point of view of one of the fishes involved in the case.

His later writings brought him a lot of money. Among the best-known titles of his books are: "The Sexlife of the Polyp," "After 1903, What?" "My Ten Years in a Quandary," "Twenty-Thousand Leagues Under the Sea, or David Copperfield."

He had a great monologue called "The Treasurer's Report," which he used to do for his friends at parties. It began decorously enough, but then a faint confusion began to appear, and presently it went utterly mad.

Bewildered

Irving Berlin heard it one night and that was how Benchley—then a drama critic and columnist—moved to the stage. From the stage he went to Hollywood and there made some short pictures in a "How to do" series ("How to sleep", and so on).

Since then he has been a "featured player"—the bewildered tax-payer or, more often, the sublime inebriate.

It was Benchley who, waking with a dreadful hangover one morning refused a bromozeltzer on the ground that he couldn't stand the noise.

It was Benchley who left a note for the milkman at Grant's austere tomb in New York, who rang up the ex-Kaiser at Doorn in order to try out his German; who wrote love letters to his bankers on cheques.

Mulk Raj Anand's

VISION OF CULTURAL RENAISSANCE

In a recent article, Mulk Raj Anand writes, "It seems to me that one of the things which writers did not realise in this period ('thirties) of extremes was that the main condition of art is neither sensibility alone nor form alone, but that, in fact, the best art is an integral combination of these two under the impulse of a unique and individual view of experience, a faith or belief in one's vision of reality that arises from a more acute realisation of the things which most people take for granted, which they "see" but do not "notice."

ÆTERNAL SEARCHER

"Concluding the article, Mulk Raj says, "He (poet) is the eternal searcher, beacause he is so constituted by his sensibility as to be restlessly exploring new worlds of experience, fresh and original angles of vision and the apt word. And he is, by his very profession, the man who is most addicted to Truth—Truth in the highest imaginative sense as well as literal truth. Also, he shares with the moralist, the responsibility for creating and recreating values, for rebuilding the universe, and what is more, for building it nearer the heart's desire."

The above quoted passages give Anand's critics an insight into his literary creations. They show how, as a creator of art he feels, and about what he feels. They also give an understanding of his humanism, and it could be said without any exaggeration that Mulk Raj's awareness, of the struggle of human life is very acute. He sees life steadily and sees it whole. And with Matthew Arnold, he is conscious that:

"We are here as on a darkling plain
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,
Where ignorant armies clash by night."

His novels and short stories give proof of his feelings and understanding of the life of the poor and the down trodden, Munoo Ananta or Lal. Mulk Raj has thus upheld the cause of the common man in our country and has thereby put him on the map of the world. Through his literary creations he has made the West to think about our labourers, coolies and peasants. And now, as he is in India, after his six years' stay in England, he further wants to improve the lot of these discarded children of our land through the channels of art and literature.

NEW CULTURAL MOVEMENT

Besides asking the artists and men of letters of the different provinces in India to fulfil their mission and to play their part in the new cultural movement of this country, he himself has decided to contribute his share. He intends to translate some best works from Indian vernacular literatures in order to put them before the Western audience and at the same time it is his idea to start to write in his own mother tongue, Punjabi. He has also associated himself with the cultural movements in his own Province, and he hopes that other provinces will, at the same time, join hands in awakening mass consciousness, in leading our common man to see light through this eternal Darkness in life. Here, he expresses his views in regard to this new movement, and suggests some ways and means to fulfil one of the finest programmes, which may seem to be a dream of a poet:

"India as going through a cultural Renaissance," Mulk Raj declares, "but many of our artists have not yet awakened to this fact." It is necessary, therefore, to make our people aware of the creative process which is taking place in this country. A heartening sign of the recognition of this process was the Jaipore P.E.N conference, where a Society for the promotion of Indian Culture and Art' was founded.

In order to further the Renaissance, it is essential to publish a large number of books to spread mass education and to make people to take a keen interest in the creative arts. It is necessary at this stage that the intellectuals should come together with a mutual goodwill in order to share their ideas as well as to fight for their rights.

PROBLEM OF COMMUNICATION

The problem of Indian Culture is the problem of communication. Only the regional movements in our country can supply the basic need of the people through books, art exhibitions, plays, folk songs etc. For instance, in Punjab, a movement is already afoot to encourage the writers to write in their mother tongue and satisfy the immediate and local cultural need of that province. Artists and writers in Punjab will come together soon, to discuss the problems of art and literature. Some publishing houses have been established and a large number of books will be produced by them every year. Linguistic problems will be discussed and the rights of the artists will be safeguarded by demanding the right to contract between author and publisher. People in general, will thus be approached through books, plays, films and radio. But it is clear that this movement in Punjab can only be a part of a general programme that the artists of all regions may adopt. Because, thus a simultaneous effort can be made to put the resources of all regional cultures on India-wide basis. It is important then, that the writers of the different parts of India should join hands in this common cause to develop their local traditions as well as national culture.

INTERPRETERS FOR INDIA

At this stage, Indian writers of English can play an important part. They can communicate on the all India level and become interpreters for India to the outside world.

On the other hand, the intellectuals should make themselves felt in the reconstruction plans of our country. Documentary films and radio features must play a great part in educating the masses. But, in order to achieve any permanent results the writers must cultivate sincerity of purpose. They will also need then sensibilities; they will have to cultivate simplicity and a sense of responsibility to the public.

We may learn in this process to distinguish between journalism and literature. There is a wide difference between the two. If the effect of journalism is short-lived, true literature exercises permanent, everlasting influence—Literature deals with lasting values. Therefore we need to evolve these values. All our writers must ask what way of life they would like to evolve for themselves and others. Apart from that literature always aims at the intense realization of life. It deals with 'life's little ironies', and touches the depths of the human soul, thus stimulating the emotions and creating the will to act.

In this way, the creators of true literature share with the moralists the responsibility for creating an ever new order for rebuilding the world nearer the heart's desire. Again, a true literary artist is the interpreter of one human soul to another. His sensibility makes for his understanding of man. In our time this is most necessary for us to understand and respect man, to inspire him to know himself. We must help the common man to hold his head high. We must restore to him his true dignity, and help him to be free.

DIGNITY OF MAN

Personally, in my own works, I have always tried to emphasise the dignity of man. All my untouchables, coolies, peasants, a essentially the insulted and injured who must be rescued from shame and be restored to their sense of humanity.

The Indian writers in England have played an important part in the past few years. There has always been a good deal of vicious British propaganda against India. These writers successfully tried to neutralise the effects of reactionary English journalism. They represented India in its true perspective. The effect was considerable. English people have now started to think of India in a less romantic way.

But, still more could be done. There is endless room for interpretation of India's aspirations. People in France, Russia and America, are eager to know more and more about our country. Indian writers have thus a great deal to do if they deem to interpret Indian culture abroad. But, more and more, it is the books in the original vernaculars which, through translations into foreign languages will create the most authentic picture of India to the outside world.

BY H. S. DALAL

Indian Writers Should Uphold The Dignity Of The Common Man

HER MAN GULA

(Continued From Page 2)

Despatch another to Doctor Sahib for his report. If he wants me, let me know directly." Another apology of a salute. The policeman sneaked away while the sergeant rightously spat at the still unruly villager.

"You speak of the National Party and of your City leaders. You dare to threaten me! You don't know I am as good as the Tehsildar before whom you'll all be produced tomorrow. Then you'll see, you bastard, I'll have you shut away in prison for at least one year."

"I don't mind," fired back the villager, waving his handcuffed arms, "I'll be heard. You'll see how I'll speak against all your zoolum."

Qadir put his hand over the mouth of the revolutionary and appealed to the sergeant, "Thanadar Sahib, he's a fool. He does not know what he is talking about. He has heard too many speeches in the City where big leaders speak only and do nothing. Excuse him, sir, ' e is a fool."

The sergeant momentarily fell into a moody silence. Nobody spoke for a while. The dust-mantled clock hanging over his head had long since stopped ticking. The crowd, now forced away, collected about the mosque. There were shouts. Why?

In came Habba, escorted by two policemen and followed by several nervous villagers. She looked bewitching even though beads of tears still clung to her long eye-lashes and flowed down her flushed cheeks. The dirty red Dheran Kashmiri gown-set off her brunette complexion. She looked about the room but she was not abashed on finding everybody looking at her.

The Thanadar wistfully, with half-closed eyes, drunk with her beauty, stared at her as wicked ideas popped up in his mind. Oh sure, he comforted himself, she was within his grasp all right. Aloud he said, trying to look his authoritative best, "Tell us all about your dead husband. Why did you desert him, you prostitute?"

Looking fierce as a tigress held at bay, Habba darted back, "Thanadar Sahib, I've nothing of the prostitute in me. I left the house because of Qadir and Satara, disgraceful goondas that they are. But, sir, let me go, Let me have a last look at my husband before he is buried. The villagers were saying that a devil has entered his body. Oh! my Allah!"

Wrenching herself free from the policeman, she fled downstairs melodramatically.

* * *

In the stuffy out-patients' room, the doctor, still wearing his home clothes, bent over the patient whom he had bandaged. The restless police-man spoke aside to a villager, "This new doctor is a boy What does he think of himself? Why does the not pronounce the fellow as dead? After all we'll have a lot of trouble with the dead body of this Punjab-returned peasant yet."

The Doctor motioned to the police man to maintain silence. Habba entered just then, shouting, weeping, "My husband! What've they done to you? I loved you, my man Gula. What a lightning has fallen upon me? I shall die now. Let me die." She struck her head against the clumsy cot and wooned.

Pacing about the verandah outside, the Doctor smoked and thought hard. His children ran about and disturbed him. Convinced of his diagnosis that it was a case of prolonged coma, he took fresh score of the patient's symptoms and developments. He was sure that the upper part of the trached was not mortally wounded. Life had not quite ebbed away from the body. It might return, He had used all possible restoratives. Life, should return. The case intridued him. He heard a cry from the room, "Doctor Sahib, the devil has again entered the body."

The doctor ran back. To his great professional pleasure, he saw the patient kick his legs; again and again. A motion of life, clear and distinct. He left his pulse. Yes, life, the precious flame, was coming to.

And it did.

As Gula opened his eyes and looked blankly at Habba, his Habba, streams of tears running down her cheeks, the doctor had the greatest difficulty in convincing the villagers that the devil had not entered the body. Still they persisted, "Gula is twice-born. Gula is a saint. Gula has returned from the clutches of Izrahil (Death)."

The Doctor was happily puffing at a cigarette but he only said "Have it as you will but now remove the patient. Let me change my clothes.

"I shall take my man Gula to my father's home," declared Habba between tears and ecstasy. "He will live with my parents."

* * *

A gloom fell on the Thana as the villagers swelled in a crowd outside demanding release of the prisoner and the return of the unholy black-mail.

The nervous sergeant released the prisoners, begging the agitator to keep quiet.

Most of the extorted blackmail filtered back.

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The Ferris Wheel, seen in the centre of the fair grounds, in the North-eastern U. S. State of Vermont, is an amusement ride which is a part of nearly every country fair held in America.

The Country Fair: *Folk Celebration In United States*

The American country fair is a market place, a carnival, a farmer's school and the most important annual event of each farming district all over the United States. Under flapping tents the diverse activities of rural American life are brought together and given meaning.

All the common-place facts of farming are made glamorous by the type of showmanship and competitive spirit which is the core of American character. Prize cattle and horses, sheep and hogs are selected on small farms and big ones and brought to the fairs for further judging and, in any case, to be displayed to neighbouring farmers. Carefully arranged exhibits of choice fruit and grain and vegetable may be seen at every fair up and down the United States. Needlework and handicraft of women, the schoolboy's art in whittled wood and the school girl's paintings are proof that the creative talents of the American people are as varied and as widerwiping as the land itself.

Throughout the year, farm women prepare needlework and home canned goods to enter the fairs' competitions, while their husbands look forward to presenting their prize cattle, horses fruit and grain and vegetables On small farm and big ranches all over the United States families anticipate each country fair held in their local community. Old and young of rural America know that the country fair means a good time and a chance for neighbour to learn from neighbour.

Originally fairs were held to bring together, at stated times, the buyers and sellers of th stock produce of the district. State and country fairs are generally expositions of agriculture, horticulture, stock raising, domestic sciences, education, art and transportation. Most U. S. States have their annual fairs supported partially by legislative appropriations of money and may have erected permanent fair buildings.

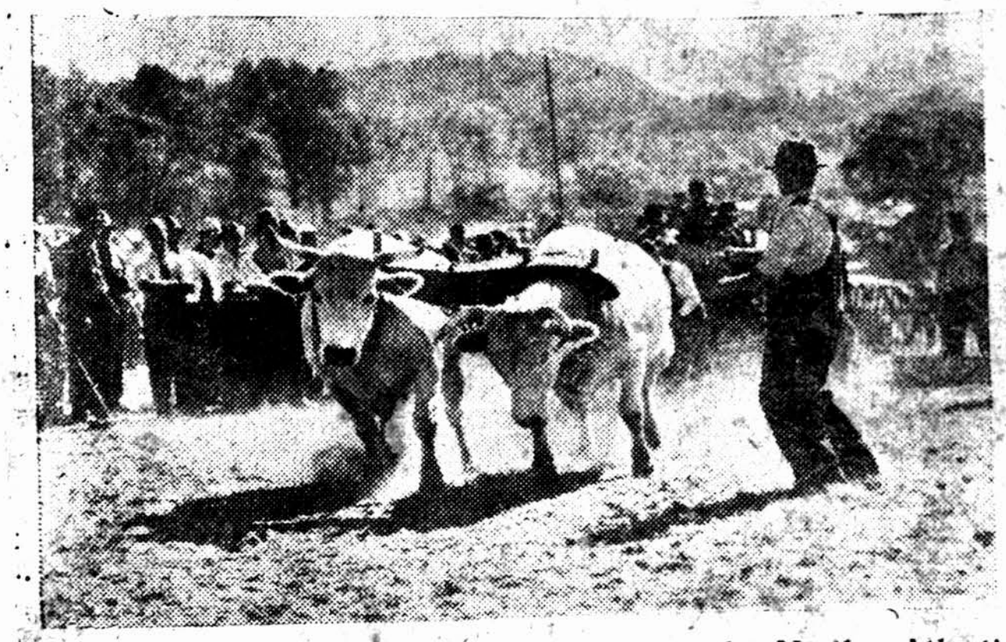
County fairs are usually incorporated firms composed of farmers and merchants. Fifty-two organizations belong to the American Association of Fairs and Expositions. The year before the war, approximately 50,000,000 rural fairgoers attended some 2,000 fairs.

The American country fair is essentially a folk celebration and presents a scene which changes from region to region throughout the nation. Fairs held on the outskirts of small villages in the North Atlantic coast states present old-fashioned square dancing and ox-team pulling contests. In the fairs of the Midwestern States, harness racing will be seen. In the Southwestern region the country fair is a fiesta, with Indian dances radeor and the sound of Mexican music heard closely in the background.

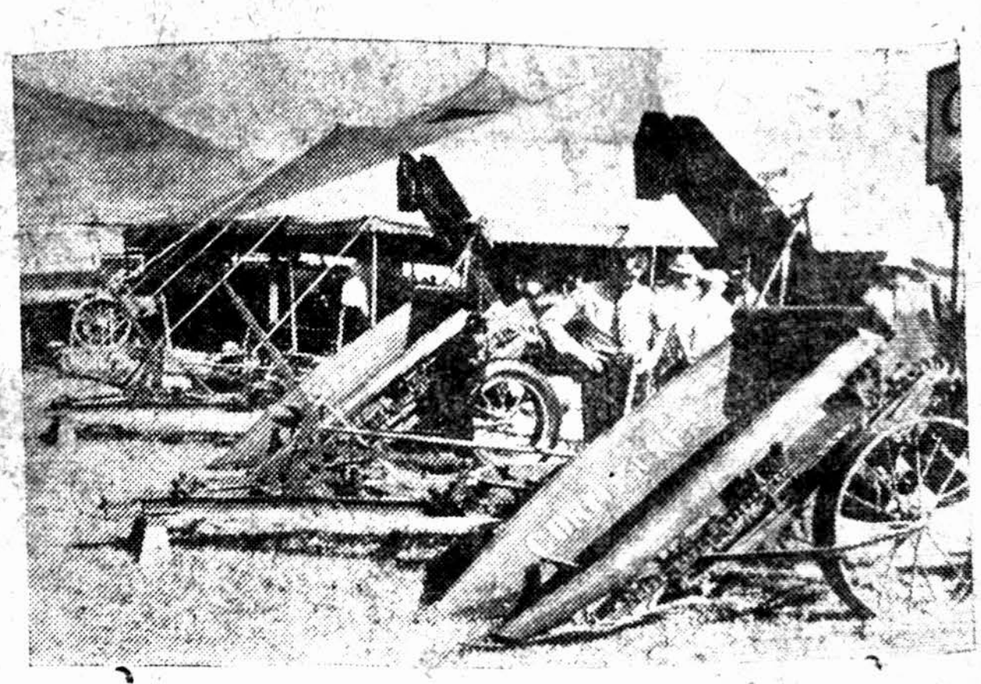
Everywhere, the earth's bounty is presented dramatically, with side shows such as the ferris wheel, an amusement ride which is a part of nearly every country fair held in America. All over the United States rural children anticipate fair time when they see ferris wheels go up on the outskirts of their towns, and hear about the clamour of the crowds on opening day the music of the merry-go-round.

Farmers compete with each other for the best crops of the country, the farmers' wives for the best home-canned goods and preserves. During the war, many prize winners at the fairs sold their produce to the highest bidder for U. S. war bonds, thus helping to swell the funds which went to provide battle equipment for the United Nations' fighting forces all over the world.

Needlework and handicraft of American women are displayed before the final judging at a country fair held in the South-western U.S.



The excitement of the country fair held in the North Atlantic coast states is centered around the weight pulling contest for oxen.



A new type of U.S. corn picker is carefully examined by farmers at Iowa State Fair, held in the outskirts of the American Midwestern city of Des Moines.

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